

THE
"OVERLAND-CHINA MAIL"
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.)
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world 812
per annum.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

AGENTS
Orders for the CHINA MAIL
and "OVERLAND-CHINA MAIL"
may be made to our agents at
the following ports:-
Canton, Peking & Co.
Hongkong, Messageries & Co.
Shanghai, Messageries & Co.
Yokohama, Messageries & Co.
Manila, Messageries & Co.

No. 18,654.

號六十月九年六十百九千壹

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1916.

辰丙次歲年五國民華中

PRICE, 88.00 Per Month

THORNES OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
HONGKONG
TEL. 616.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

No. 2 Company is exempted from
attendance at the General Parade fixed
for Friday, Sept. 29th. In lieu thereof
the Company will attend Church Parade
on Sunday, October 1st. The Band will
also attend. Fall in at Central Station
at 4 p.m. sharp. Marching practice in
Kowloon will fall in at the Ferry Pier
Kowloon, at 4.35 p.m. (Uniform with
Helmets).

BAND
Band Practice Thursday, Sept. 28th,
at 8 p.m.

FOOTBALL
Crown-Sergeant R. D. Wilks, c/o Messrs
Shewan, Tomes & Co., has undertaken
the duties of Secretary.

JOINED
No. 2 Platoon-B. S. Guleria, M. Buta,
and A. Din.

HEADQUARTERS CLUB
The General Committee will meet at
5.30 p.m. on Thursday, Sept. 28th.
(Sgd.) F. C. JAMES,
D.S.P. (B.).

THE FIGHTING QUALITIES OF THE PORTUGUESE.

The fighting qualities of the Portu-
guese, who, as their President has
announced, are to render assistance in
France, were made manifest during the
great Peninsular War of a century ago.
Throughout the terrible campaigns of
1812, 1813, and 1814, Portuguese troops
shared the labours and glories of Wel-
lington's army, and on more than one
occasion turned the scales of victory by
their valour. Wellington had a great
admiration for the Portuguese section of
his command, particularly the brigades
organised under Bradford, Beresford,
and Pack, praising them unstintingly in
his dispatches, and on one occasion
writing: "The Portuguese are now the
fighting cocks of the Army."

PATELL & CO.

Importers-Exporters

AND
Commission Agents
HONGKONG.

Branches:-
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
BOMBAY, INDIA.
China:-
HANKOW,
SHANGHAI,
CANTON.

AGENTS.

LONDON:-WILLIAM SLATER, 42 Great
Russell Street, W.C. F. ALGAR, 11 &
12 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
E.C. T. B. BROWN & Co., Ltd.,
163 Queen's Road, Victoria St.,
CLARE, SOS & FLEMING, 85 Grace
Church St., E.C. G. BROWN & Co., Ltd.,
30 Cornhill, London & Canton, 16 St.
Brick St., E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 150
Fleet Street, C. MITCHELL & Co., Broad
Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. D. J.
KERR & Co., 3 Whitefriars St.,
E.C. MESSRS. CROFTON, Ltd., 40,
11, 12, New Bridge St., E.C.

SOUTHLAND:-FRED. L. SIMON, 8 North
St. David Street, Edinburgh.

PARIS AND EUROPE, MESSRS. PERRE
& Co., 18 Rue de la Grange, Balbi,
Paris.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally:-DEAN & BLACK, San Fran-
cisco.

FOOCHOW:-BROOKS & Co.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND:-GORDON & GORDON, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.

CEYLON:-W. M. SMITH & Co., The
Agricultural Co., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:-KELLY
& W. 2nd, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:-A. B. WAT-
SON & Co., Manila.

SHANGHAI:-Messrs. KELLY & WATSON
Ltd.

JAPAN:-Messrs. KELLY & WATSON, Ltd.,
Kobe and Yokohama.

CANTON:-PATELL & Co.

NEW YORK:-T. B. BROWN, Ltd.,
201 Wall St., New York City.

San Francisco:-Messrs. GORDON & GORDON,
15 Wall Street.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.
& WATSON & CO., LTD.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS
8,000 Tons, 8,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON, HAY

WATSON'S PYERIS.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half
the price. Blends perfectly with Spirits,
especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing
Drink deep or touch not the Pyeris Spring
There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

Pints 90 cts. Per Dozen.
Splits 60 cts. Per Dozen.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS
Telephone 436.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON-ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in writing for per-
mission to do so to the Captain, Super-
intendent of Police, at least 48 hours
before the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height
and occupation of the applicant, and
stating the name of the steamer or other
vessel or the hours of the train by which
the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants
should apply in person for their passes at
the Central Police Station between the
hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to
4 p.m. daily.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

7.30 a.m. SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.30 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Road, Des
Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
times stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment thereof has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Company order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Central Location
A. Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,
European Baths and Sanitary Fixings,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"VICTORIA," J. WITHELL,
Manager.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE COVERED THE RISKS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
£23,970,387.

I.—Authorized Capital £25,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II.—Fire Funds £8,837,047
III.—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,580
Sinking Fund Account £23,500

Revenues Fire Branch £2,381,456
Life and Annuity Branches 2,141,593
Revenues Marine Department 337,539
Other Receipts 475,940
£3,339,528

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

'CHINA MAIL' OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS

PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED

IN HONGKONG AND CHINA

GENERALLY.

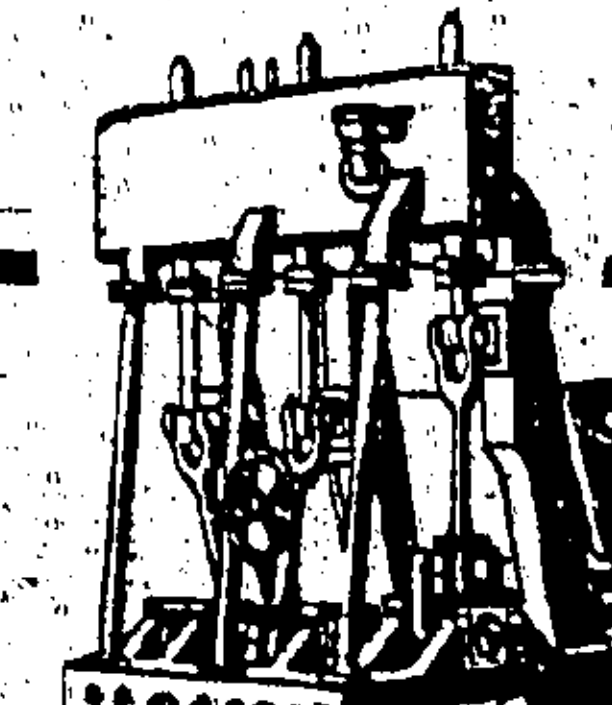
ORDER IT BEFORE GOING

HOME, AND THUS KEEP IN

TOUCH WITH THE

COLONY.

BUSINESS NOTICES.



TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
—OF HONGKONG LTD.—
AGENTS:-
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
—TELEPHONE No. 212—

BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES!

MOSCATINE.

THE INFALLIBLE INSECT REPELLER.

DELICIOUS PERFUME. PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

50 cts. \$1.00 \$2.50 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 293.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1863

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
CABLE LAID 6" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Free Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

1871

GRILL ROOM

J. E. FARGART

MANAGER

PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies

rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms: From 15/- per day. Morning. Telegraph add: "Peacocks,"
P. O. PRUSTER,
Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD. Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

in Bags of 250 lbs. net.

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GENERAL MANAGER

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG

TUESDAY, 26th SEPTEMBER.

8 A.M. 'HONAN' 10 P.M. 'KINSHAN'
8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN' 10 P.M. 'KINSHAN'

WEDNESDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER.
8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN' 10 P.M. 'KINSHAN'
8 A.M. 'HONAN' 10 P.M. 'KINSHAN'

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) 11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 9.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE

S.S. 'TAISHAN' Tons 2008. S.S. 'SHUI TAI' Tons 1851.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 3 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN,"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 A.M.

and return from Macao at 3 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at

7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street

Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE

S.S. 'SHUI TAI'

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO

STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,

AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. 'SALINAM' 588 Tons, and S.S. 'NANSHING' 469 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday

and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the

same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 6 days. Passengers can return to

Hongkong on vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTIAN" and

"SANTU." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted

throughout by electricity. Electric Fans in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

"HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor)

Opposite the Blade Pier.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON

FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have

over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft

of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, Cross Street, Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.

Shipyards: Sheung Shui, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 89.

Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

Bournville

The 'COCOA de Luxe'

HIGHEST GRADE

BRITISH MADE

Bournville COCOA represents the

highest grade of nutritive cocoa as prepared

the market is fully guaranteed in high reputa-

tion in food value and delicacy of flavour, and

is second to none in any respect whatsoever.

Medal Magazine, March 1912.

CADBURY'S

CHOCOLATES

In Tins and Fancy Boxes

Specially Packed for Export

INTIMATIONS

T. E. GRIFFITH, LIMITED.

IN accordance with telegraphic instructions, I have today assumed entire charge of T. E. GRIFFITH, Limited.
H. SUTTON.
Canton, Sept. 21, 1916.

THE HONGKONG STEEL
FOUNDRY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 8th Floor, Raffles Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 30th September, 1916, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers and Statement of Account to 31st May, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 30th September, 1916, both days inclusive.

GORDON & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, Sept. 15, 1916. (1916)

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS will be held on the following dates:

Monday, December 11th, 1916.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examinations at any town where a sufficient number of candidates wish to offer themselves.

Candidates must send in their entry forms, together with the Fee (\$10 Hongkong Currency) to the Registrar of the University on or before October 31st.

Five prizes of \$1000 each (Hongkong Currency) will be awarded to the successful candidates who obtain the highest marks. Candidates who secure prizes must enter the University on January 3rd, 1917, and must reside in one of the Hostels directly managed by the University.

The Examinations will be conducted according to the Rules and Syllabus given in the printed "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations" and for the Matriculation Examination, 1916.

Entry forms may be obtained from the Registrar, Hongkong University.

Hongkong, Sept. 20, 1916. 1913

STOCKTAKING SALE

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

ALL SLIGHTLY SOILED SHEET MUSIC.

SONGS, PIECES,

WALTZ & RAGS.

Including Last, Revue Hits.

AT 20 CENTS EACH.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

AT 10 FOR \$1.00.

See Window.

ANDERSON MUSIC

CO., LTD.

JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER

CHERRY & CO.,

PEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

"CHINA MAIL"

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS

FROM THE YEAR.

PRICE 25 CENTS (Cash) per Copy.

INTIMATIONS

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ANNUAL AQUATIC SPORTS will be held on THURSDAY 28th, FRIDAY 29th and SATURDAY 30th Sept., commencing on the first two days at 4.30 P.M. and on SATURDAY at 4 P.M.

Admission \$1.00 or \$2.00 for the 3 days. Ladies 50 cts. Children at half price. Soldiers and Sailors 25 cts.

Band in attendance on Saturday. Hongkong, Sept. 22, 1916. 1004

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY, the 28th September, 1916, at 5.30 P.M.

BUSINESS. Report and Accounts 1915-1916. General Election of Officers 1916-1917. Hongkong, Sept. 22, 1916. 1002

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 7th October, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the ground floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of Course. Hongkong, Sept. 23, 1916. 1071

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF DEBENTUREHOLDERS OF THE Hongkong Club (1886 Issue \$100.00 each) was held in the Club House on FRIDAY, the 22nd Sept., 1916, when the following Debentures were drawn for Redemption:

25	502	880	1308	1683
75	507	882	1422	1707
70	516	880	1404	1740
85	518	885	1436	1718
102	554	886	1506	1740
90	558	900	1514	1764
105	560	927	1515	1767
133	571	935	1523	1770
139	585	955	1531	1771
174	590	974	1535	1770
203	594	1051	1543	1781
235	613	1060	1563	1833
250	652	1080	1542	1835
271	659	1092	1602	1853
272	663	1101	1607	1861
312	711	1115	1614	1868
328	744	1128	1630	1849
361	758	1170	1639	1958
384	780	1174	1646	1969
387	802	1209	1649	1966
408	806	1243	1664	1966
472	824	1310	1663	1967
482	835	1315	1682	1966

and will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on SATURDAY, the 23rd Sept., 1916, in exchange for E. DES VOEUX, Secretary. Hongkong, Sept. 22, 1916. 1097

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTHING CAN EXCEL OUR

DAIRY BRAND

BUTTER.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST

NEW ZEALAND TABLE BUTTER.

Sole Agents

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

68

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed agents for the COWIE HARBOR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL (either extra or Bunker) or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) COAL compares favorably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either extra or Bunker) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sebatik Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD., Agents Cowie Harbor Coal Company, Limited. Hongkong, Dec. 2, 1915. 1027

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

SAVARESS'S

SANTAL

CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM

MADE IN LONDON BY ALL CHEMISTS

A REVISION OF PRICES OF

Masters Freres

FAMOUS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

FELUCCA

(No. 33)

These two well known brands that have made so many friends in Hongkong, China, and many other parts of the world are now sold at the following prices by the stores named below.

\$1.50 for a tin of 50 Cigarettes duty paid.

\$3.00 " " 100 " " " "

By A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

GRAECO EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

KELLY & WALSH Ltd.

ANGLO EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

GRAECO EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

THE ADVANCE OF AN ARMY.

WAR AND ITS PRICE.

[STANLEY WASHBURN IN "THE TIMES."]

Imagine a small sluggish stream winding through a meadow, curving in a great elbow round a hill on which is perched a medieval castle surrounded by a straggling little Russian town which has been growing up for 500 years, and you have a picture of Lutsk. On a branch line of railway, it was before the war as quiet and isolated as though it were on the banks of the Amur in far-off Siberia.

When I first knew Lutsk, rather more than a year ago, peasants, when questioned, spoke vaguely of the conflict as something apart from them, no doubt much as they did of the Manchurian campaign 12 years ago. When next I visited the town, the Germans were already driving through Galicia. I saw the peasants digging trenches and laughing as they dug for none believed the enemy would ever reach them. But since those days the cloud of war has swept over the Western horizon, and Lutsk has changed hands four times.

Thanks to the courtesy of a genial and obliging commandant we are given a room in a hotel in the main street. Everything belongs to the military now, and when you want quarters you go to the commandant and he allocates you a vacant place in which to spend the night. An orderly roused an ancient man, who, with sulky footstep, lighted us along a dusty hall into a room with a balcony facing the great highway.

All night long there is the constant roar of traffic beneath our window. Again and again we are awakened by the brazen clamour of military music crashing out the superb strains of the Russian marching songs, as the regimental bands, 50 strong, go swinging down the street at the head of the columns pressing onwards to take up in turn their burden at the front. As sleep is impossible, we are out on the balcony early, and truly the view from this post at any hour of the day would well repay a journey half across the world.

MILES OF TRANSPORT. As one sat on the road at Novo Minsk in Poland, last year, and watched the Russian Army go by in defeat, so now one may sit here and see the spectacle of a great Army advancing after victory. Now, however, it is to the crash of music, while then the only sound was the shuffle of weary feet plodding through the dust. From here one may see almost everything that pertains to war passing in an ever-changing panorama before one's eyes. With creaking limbers and jingling chains, with the six sturdy little horses' necks straining in their collars, the loaded ammunition wagons pass in columns a mile long. Then for half an hour one may watch the odds and ends of transport. Miles and miles of peasants' carts bearing food provender, huge loads of bread, are succeeded by four-horse wagons piled high with regimental and staff baggage. These turn aside to let the field telegraph column pass, with its imperishable little two-wheeled carts, loaded with poles and coils of wire for the communications. Perhaps behind them a long column of the two-wheeled two-horse carts, with small-arm ammunition for the infantry passes tumultuously across the road.

motor lorries filled with petrol demand a way through the surging crowd with bellowings of their horns, while motor-cars from the various staffs pass and repass each other, more insistent still for the right of way. Intermingled with the throng are the carriages of the town, now commandeered by officers who have local business to attend to. Wagons loaded with barbed wire wound on great spools are conspicuous in the procession.

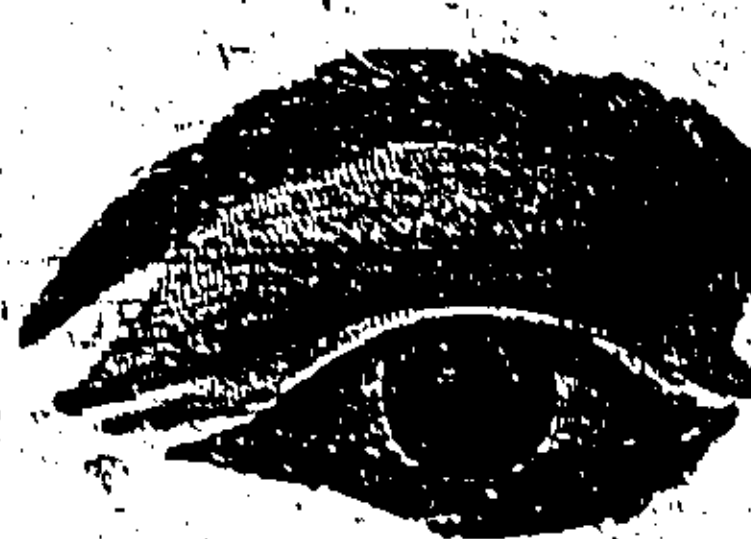
A dozen times a day the traffic must pull aside to permit the passage of troops going to the front. These come through battalion after battalion, their copper-tinted faces gray with the fine white dust of the road. Below us are the quarters of a general who has just come to this front, and he stands bareheaded on his balcony and calls out greetings to his men as they pass beneath the window. As far as one can see both up and down the street, the surging masses of khaki figures with their fixed bayonets swing with their long stride, roaring out their marching songs at the top of their lungs, those wonderful songs to the cadence of which hundreds of thousands of men have lived these past two years.

DEVOTED WOMEN. The pavements, too, are crowded with those who have their part in war. Sisters of Mercy, tired, dirty, and covered with dust, lean wearily against doorways watching with us their Empire in review—for, humanly speaking, every quarter of Russia is represented here. And these devoted sisters! Surely nothing is too good for those who have left homes of luxury and comfort to serve the humble mujik soldier in the hour of his greatest sacrifice for his Emperor and Holy Russia. Again and again have I seen these splendid women on the road, in dressing stations and at bases, and one never fails to feel a thrill of admiration for them. Their faces peeling from the blistering sun, their hair filled with dust, and their gowns, too, often, alas, deep stained with blood, they go about their daily tasks of service. These women, too, represent the nobility and aristocracy of Russia, who never before in their lives have known what hardship means. Thus is the war bringing together closer than ever before, the extremes in Russian life.

THE WOUNDED. So far I have but mentioned the flood that is pouring forwards. The picture is not complete without your filling it in with the backwash from the battlefields, which day by day is crawling eastward. It is true that we rejoice at news of an advance and cry aloud for offensives that the war may end; but when one knows the romance of conquest. Here we see the price, hour after hour, in cartload after cartload. Patient, dirty, uncomplaining, they go jolting through the town, those of the wounded who are well enough to travel at all. Some, with bandaged arms or bulging white-glad feet, sit with legs hanging over the ends of the cart chatting gaily of the victory. Others, with bandaged heads, survey the crowds without enthusiasm or emotion, while cart after cart creaks by under the load of those too badly wounded to sit up at all. Many of their faces twitch with anguish at the jolting of the springless carts over the stones. Some are crying softly to themselves, unable to endure the agony. Others lie as dead, with passionless faces looking straight up into the sky. Many of these have been wounded two and three days' journey from the railway and have jolted all this way to a point where they can be placed in a train.

It seems terrible, but this is what war means. The Russians, however, have this branch of their service better organized than I have ever seen it since the beginning of the war. Nowhere have I seen any signs of congestion or unnecessary delays for the wounded. Compared with those dreadful early days when we first took Lemberg and had all the Austrian as well as the Russian wounded at the same time, what one sees now is nothing. The greatest need here is more ambulances. Lady Muriel Paget has one on this front, which is doing heroic work and saving lives every day.

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No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	107	27	10	10	7.5
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	107	27	10	10	7.5
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	107	27	10	10	7.5
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	107	27	10	10	7.5
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	107	27	10	10	7.5
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	107	27	10	10	7.5
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at No. 2 Kimberley Villas
(Top Flat), Kowloon,
A QUANTITY OF
**VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,**
&c., &c.
Comprising—
Large Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, a quantity of Pinned Teak Bedroom Furniture in good condition, Toilet Sets, &c., Arm-chairs, Large Oakwood Settees, Long Blackwood Marble inlaid Side Table, Large 4-fold Blackwood Screen, Hall Stand, Pictures, &c., Electric Fittings, Curtain Poles, &c.
And
Pneumatic Tyred Ricksha.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.
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Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 21, 1916. 1060

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on
WEDNESDAY,
the 27th September, 1916, at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
**SUNDRY SHIP-CHANDLERS
STORES,**
Consisting of—
Lamps: (Masthead, Port and Star-board, Ruby, etc.), Glass: (Ground, Red, and Green, &c.), Brushes, Crockery and Saloon Ware,
Also
a large quantity of Ship's Rubber Tiling,
And
a number of White Blankets.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 23, 1916. 1065

**PRELIMINARY NOTICE
PUBLIC AUCTION.**
THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. WIZZES & Co. to sell by Public Auction on their premises,
No. 1 Ningpo Street, Yau-mai,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
**VALUABLE PLANT, MACHINERY,
TOOLS, &c.,**
including Cast Iron Scrap and Metals.
As follows—
One Electric Lighting Set, consisting of Highspeed Vertical Steam Engine &c., &c., complete with Mountings and Switchboard, Marine Multi-tubular Boiler with Furnace, Boiler complete with all Mountings and Feed Pump, One Horizontal Compound Non-condensing Steam Engine with Pipe Connection Valves and Storage Tanks, Several Double Geared, Screw Cutting and Surfacing Lathes, Shafts of varying lengths, Planing Machine, complete with all Fullers, &c., One Planing Machine complete with Shaft, Sliding Machine, complete, 1 power and hand-driven screwing Machine, Shaft, Miscellaneous Assortment of Dies, Vertical Double Geared Drilling Machine, complete, One Double Flange Geared Vertical Drilling Machine (equivalent to two machines), by Appleby & Co., Halifax, England.
Also
One Double Column Steam Hammer complete with all connections, One Belt-driven Draught Blower for Blacksmith Shop complete with connections, One One-Winding Tank with agitator, One Shafting, &c., &c., &c.
Also
Pulleys, assorted, Poling, a large quantity of Miscellaneous Materials, Tools, &c., Tubes and Piping, Steel Bars, Wrought Iron, Steel and Cast Iron Scrap.
A large varied assortment of Brass Valves and Forks, Brass Rods, Machines, Screws, Copper Pipes, Copper Plates, &c., &c.
And
SUNDRY OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Time and date of Sale will be published later.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 18, 1916. 1068

AUCTIONS.
G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
PARTICULARS and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1916, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of **CROWN LAND** at Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.		Area	Approximate Value
No. of the Lot	Location	Sq. Yds.	£
1	At the end of the Road, near the Police Station, Kowloon.	1,200	25,000

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on
FRIDAY,
the 29th September, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
Comprising—
1 Persian Carpet (practically new), Sideboards, Dinner Wagon, Dining Tables and Chairs, 2 Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs, &c., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Double and Single Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, &c., Miscellaneous Furniture, several lots of Blackwood Ware, 2 Pianos, a few lots Porcelains, &c., Pantry, Bath Room and Kitchen Utensils,
Also
A selection of Brass Jardinières, Vases, Finger Bowls, &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 23, 1916. 1072

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on
SATURDAY,
the 30th September, 1916,
at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK
Comprising—
Gent's Shirts, Woollen Singlets, Pants, Dressing Gowns, Bath Robes, a number of Pairs of Boots and Shoes, Toilet Soaps, Bath and Face Towels, Hosiery, &c., &c.
Blankets, Table Cloths, Counterpanes, a quantity of White Alpaca, a few Lots of Grass Cloths, Rain Coats, &c., Holdalls and Suit Cases, &c.
Also
A number of Suit Lengths, Blue Serge, Tweed, Vicuna, Flannel, &c., &c.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1916. 1074

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on
AN EARLY DATE.
The following **LIGHTHOUSE GEAR**
&c., &c., viz—
One occulting apparatus, complete.
Circular wick lamps.
Spare burners.
Cylinders and wicks.
Incandescent Petrol Lamps, and accessories.
And
A quantity of gear pertaining to Mooring Buoys.
Also
A number of Locomotive wheels and Axles.
Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.
Terms:—as usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Aug. 24, 1916. 864

FOR SALE.
A NEW broad carriage **TYPING MACHINE** for sale.
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Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1916. 1073

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SURGICAL MIRACLES OF THE WAR.
BROKEN MEN MENDED IN THE HOSPITALS.
AMPUTATIONS AVOIDED BY SCIENTIFIC METHODS.

A number of London journalists have just been conducted over half a dozen typical military hospitals in the Metropolitan area by Lieut.-Col. Woodcock, the Assistant Deputy Director of Medical Services for the London district. They have seen surgical triumphs so poignant that the morbid words of Francis Thompson about mankind being under a sentence of life and poisoning to have it commuted into death have at last related themselves to facts; and they have seen other surgical triumphs which have restored to life its colour and movement.

The cases in which our soldiers have survived everything but existence are relatively few, and one can even imagine their not being distressing to the rest of the world if the victims had been the real makers of the war. Justice, however, is not so dramatic, and the human fragments saved by the surgeons were the happy schoolboys of the playing fields only a summer or two ago, never dreaming of their doomed place in the game of high politics.

It would be indecent to describe the most calamitous of these cases, and one need only pause over them to repeat one word of reassurance—and comfort. Instances of mutilations of the worst kind among the living are bound to be few, because wounds which work havoc on a man's body generally kill him; and the exceptions remind the bereaved that it is after all possible to sacrifice more than life for one's country.

But the outstanding lesson of the military hospitals is that the ravages of war are being more successfully combated than ever before. Limbs are being saved which formerly would have had to come off for gangrene, and cripples are being uncrippled who formerly would have become cripples for life. The X-rays and the new anti-septic treatments have resulted in miracles.

X-RAY WONDERS.
The Royal Herbert Hospital at Woolwich—which has one of the finest X-ray equipments in the country, and has already stored since the beginning of the war over 20,000 valuable X-ray photographs taken by the Staff—has recently taken a case of a young man, a member of the London Regiment, who had a fracture of the tibia and fibula, and the fracture was eight weeks old. The surgeons, cutting away only an eighth of an inch of the two bones, brought them together perfectly, as shown again by the X-rays, and fixed them in position with a steel plate, which remains sutured on the bone. The man will be able to walk as well as ever.

In the septic cases here one can witness the very process of limbs being saved from amputation by the intense injection into the affected wound of peroxide of hydrogen or a steady draining of the wound by saline, the injured part being cased in muslin, so that it is reached by the filtered air. The war has produced many cases of complicated fractures. It is a common thing for a man to be brought into hospital with both arms broken. The old-fashioned splints would be an aggravation of the injury in such a case, and the special splints associated with the name of Mr. Jones, of Liverpool, which give the arms an easy position and allow of a certain amount of play, have proved a boon which cannot be exaggerated.

SEVERED NERVES.
Nerve injuries in all these hospitals afford interesting examples both of surgery and electrical treatment. Sometimes simple massage will remove the local muscular paralysis in such cases; if not, the electrical treatment is given a chance. When everything else has failed the man is operated on. All may be put right simply by freeing the nerve from the track of a bullet, and often it is possible to join together the two ends of a severed nerve and thus restore its conductivity. Or the surgeon may find that a piece of the nerve has been destroyed, and then, of course, he is in a dilemma.

One successful surgeon found four inches of a nerve in a tin can. He telephoned to the other London hospitals to inquire if an amputation was in progress, and learned that a man was to have his leg off that afternoon.

He asked that the limb's healthy one, should be put at once in a saline bath and brought to him by taxi. He had his patient ready under an anæsthetic on the arrival of the limb, still blood-warm, and promptly transferred four inches of nerve from the amputated leg to the arm of the patient, with the best results.

Patients are disappointed that muscular paralysis does not vanish immediately the nerve is repaired. But recovery even then may be a matter of eight or nine months, and massage or electrical treatment must be persevered with all the time.

It is gratifying by the way, to know that so many thousands of people every day are being given new limbs, that within a quarter of an hour, at the completion of anæsthesia, after an operation which may have lasted three or four hours, the patient can be brought round completely enough to enable him, if he wishes, to smoke a cigarette.

HAND-RENNED THE HEART.
Two of the most remarkable operations performed in the London military hospitals during the war have succeeded in removing a bullet from a man's lung in the one case and a piece of shrapnel from a man's heart in the other.

In the former case a young Irishman was shot in the abdomen with a bullet which struck upwards and lodged in the lung. It was found by the X-rays and removed, and the man is on the point of leaving hospital almost quite well.

In the second case the man complained of severe pain in the region of the heart, especially when he bent, and he had great difficulty in walking. The rays showed a hard substance at the back of the heart, and the surgeon, in the course of the operation, had to put his hand behind the heart and take away the shrapnel—which was of the size of a half-penny—with his fingers.

Air was pumped into the man's lungs throughout, and all other precautions were taken to keep him alive during this touch-and-go process. Fortunately there was no spurting of blood when the shrapnel was removed, and the operation having been performed in March, the man is now perfectly well. The lung operation belongs to the Royal Herbert Hospital and the heart operation to the Queen Alexandra Hospital at Mill Bank.

At least two of the hospitals visited—and it was impracticable to see all the departments of all of them—the journalists found stiff joints being treated by special exercises and training, and massage and electricity. There were stationary bicycles for the ankles and the knees, an apparatus for giving the same kind of exercise that is giving by rowing a boat, and a graduated wrist and grip machine. In one hospital, the Hammer-smith, there was the can courante bath, or as it is sometimes called, the whirlpool bath—which is said to have been very successful in France.

The work of other hospitals will be dealt with in a subsequent article.

WOMEN AT WORK.
SOME MINOR WAR INDUSTRIES.
(BY A CORRESPONDENT IN THE TIMES.)
Within a mile radius in the East-end of London, in unpretentious buildings with no soaring chimneys or roaring engines, I have lately watched girls and women in hundreds turning out articles of war in thousands.

Here is a courtyard lined with piles of flannel, and on the far side the two-storied building is full of girls making gas helmets. There are 150 girls, and each makes 100 helmets a week. They sit at machines, guiding the material under needles that go on clicking, clicking as a furious rate, impelled by invisible electric power. It seemed odd that these bell-shaped pieces of flannel could be helmets of any kind; but from something which a foreman showed me I could guess the efficacy against one particular form of German brutality. And each helmet takes only four minutes to make.

In the lower room I saw 70 thicknesses of flannel, which, being first marked through perforated paper in wavy lines, were turned by a single application of an electric cutter into 250 helmets. Upstairs the sewing process was equally quick. Machines in row upon row kept whirring for 24 hours a day, and no wonder, that girls of 15 are earning 23s. a week and older girls as much as 23s.

STATIONERY TAGS.
My next visit was to a queer little industry. From vast masses of flannel I passed to bits of green string and snippets of tin. This is where the Government's stationery tags are made. Fifty little girls were punching round tags and flat tags. The cut by a lathe to uniform size, falls into a groove in the machine, and the girls clamp tin and string together by jerking forward an iron pulley, once for each end of a tag. The machines work quickly that a child can turn out a tag a day.

Elsewhere what was once a shop is now a factory for the machining of khaki-coloured bandoliers. Here 80 girls were turning out 80,000 bandoliers a week and some of them are earning as much as 10s. a day. Each strand is outlined with five punches for cartridges, and machinists were busy sewing these up.

So far I had seen what is commonly considered "light" work, suitable for women and girls. My fourth visit showed what women can achieve in helping men at heavy manual labour. This was a factory where shirts are made for Serbians and for British soldiers. Owing to the war, women are doing "all the work here. They act as overseers, as packers, as haulers, as dispatchers, and as the cleaners, too. They are covered packages meaning some 5ft. by 4ft., and I learned that three women can stitch these "packages" at the rate of 100 an hour. But the stitching is by no means all. When the packages are ready, women haul them into a box, and a woman drives them off to the War Office.

A less cheering sight met me at yet another factory. Here were soldiers, kit-bags in hundreds lying piled in a corner of the building. Why were they lying there useless? Because the contract for the cords had been placed in London and shipment in Ireland meant (among many other things) that these cords were delayed in delivery. The episode set me thinking on the intimate connection of war and industry, and on the many questions of to-day and tomorrow with which the things I had seen were closely linked.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.
Are you subject to attacks of diarrhoea? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that physicians have failed on, and will cure you. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG?
with wounds that discharge or otherwise, and are surrounded with inflammation and swelling, and when you press your foot on the ground, it is like a hammer on a nail. If you have a bad leg, you will find relief in the use of the **GRASSHOPPER OINTMENT AND PILLS.** Prepared by Albert, Albert, Albert, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

DECIMAL COINAGE.
THE CASE FOR ADOPTION BY BRITAIN.
The following abstract is from a pamphlet issued by the Decimal Association dealing with the simplification of the British monetary system and system of measures and weights—
No more complex method of calculation could be conceived by a commercial nation than is represented by our monetary and measures and weights systems, which not only entail serious loss of time for our children at school but constitute a very serious drawback to the development of our trade with foreign nations which have long since adopted the decimal system. The simplification of these systems at this critical juncture, when removing our efforts to regain what we have lost to Continental competitors who have accommodated themselves to the customs of the country whose trade they sought, is advocated by the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country, as also by our Colonies, who only await the adoption of the decimal system by the Mother Country to adopt it themselves.

THE SIMPLICITY OF TENS.
The simplest method of calculation is by tens, and the decimal system is merely the extension of this method so as to express fractional parts in plain numbers by the use of a decimal point, as for instance—
9876 as a whole number.
987.6 as a 10th of 9876.
98.76 as a 100th of 9876.
9.876 as a 1000th of 9876.
but to add these numbers and fractions it is necessary to have regard to the position of the decimal point, placing the figures thus—
9876
987.6
98.76
9.876
10,972.936

By this means we can add, subtract, multiply and divide without having recourse to vulgar fractions and we are enabled to do away with the compound rules of money and weights and measures, whilst calculations for engineering, etc., can be rapidly worked to a thousandth or ten-thousandth part.

As applied to money, however, it is considered expedient to confine the extension to two decimal places only, expressing hundredths or cents, for instance 98.76 (ninety-eight dollars 76 cents).

THE FLORIN AS UNIT.
Our principal coin, the sovereign, is of high value for subdivision on this footing as a 100th part would be 2 1/2 pence or nearly 2 1/2—much too large for the coin of the lowest denomination.

Our florin, however, furnishes the solution, for which being the 10th part of a sovereign, its 100th part approximately very closely to our farthing.

It is accordingly proposed that we should adopt the florin as the unit of our monetary system, and that it be subdivided into 100 parts or cents, in which case it would be possible to retain the following coins—
The sovereign as the 10 florin piece.
The £ as the unit or 100 cent piece.
The shilling as the £ florin or 50 cent piece.
The sixpence as the £ florin or 25 cent piece.
The crown and four shilling piece are not now issued and the half-crown and 2d. piece might well be withdrawn also. Three of the proposed additional coins represented in outline below, correspond to the value of the existing farthing, halfpenny and penny and the 10 cent piece will be a much appreciated coin of a more convenient size than the 3d. piece.

The new coins would be—
A 10 cent piece in nickel (Approximating to the value of 2 1/2d.).
A 5 cent piece in nickel (Approximating to the value of 1 1/4d.).
A 4 cent piece in bronze (Approximating to the value of 1d.).
A 3 cent piece in bronze (Approximating to the value of 3/4d.).
A 1 cent piece in bronze (Approximating to the value of 1/4d.).
The difference being that there are 10 farthings in the florin, where as there would be 100 cents.

The 4 cent piece is proposed with a

THE MAN WHO GETS THERE.
Is the man who has blood—
real rich red blood—
plenty of it—in his body.
**WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD-LIVER OIL
COMPOUND**
restores blood—lots of it—life—
gives brain-purifying
strength-replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS
Phosphorus: 51.35 and 42.35

INTIMATIONS
AN OLD PROVERB
"Vine and an old friend
are without price everywhere."
HUNT'S PORTS AND SHERRIES
ARE NOT THE CHEAPEST
BUT THEY ARE THE
BEST.
Vino da Porto, Manzanilla, Madeira, etc.
Old White, Very Old Tawny,
Invalid, Newfoundland, etc.

DONNELLY & WHYTE,
SOLE AGENTS,
Queen's Buildings,
Tel. 636.

A Double Safeguard.
When buying Worcestershire Sauce,
always look for the signature in White
Lea & Perrins
on the Red label, and see also that the
name **LEA & PERRINS** is embossed
in raised letters on the glass bottle.
LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such
an extent that these precautions are necessary, in order to
make sure that you are being supplied with the original
and genuine Worcestershire and not one of its many
imitations.

**MORLICK'S
MALTED MILK**
Is made from Wheat, Barley and Milk and
is therefore rich in nutrients and bone-making
qualities, and is the ideal Food-Drink for the
Family. It helps nature to restore lowered
vitality and is invaluable in the case of
the convalescent.
Order Morlick's from your Stores and Judge
its recuperative powers for yourself—no
cooking—add water only.
Of all Chemists and Stores
in 5 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 & 11/-
(In England.)

POSERS.
The writer of the "Office Window" column in the "Daily Chronicle" is responsible for the following—
Things we see but don't notice, were under discussion at the "club" luncheon table, some one asked who had seen that morning's issue of a newspaper, which a blushing modesty prevents my mentioning by name. Most of the luncheon had been had. Had they noticed a slight innovation in its contents? As it happened no one had. This was the opportunity of the member who took pride in his superlative powers of observation.

Taking from his note-case a crisp one-pound note he laid it on a plate and offered it as evidence to every member at the table who could answer correctly the following simple every-day questions: 1. On looking at the face of a penny with the dated side towards you and the date at the bottom, does the head of the image on the coin face towards you or left hand or towards your right? 2. How many ribs are there in the cover of an umbrella? 3. In a pack of cards one of the kings has only one eye visible—what is his profile only is portrayed. Which of the kings is it? 4. Which way do the seeds in the core of an apple point towards the stem or opposite to it? 5. The one-pound note did not change hands.

The British soldier will make a soldier even against himself. An elderly lady has noticed the initials "S.D.O." on a soldier's tunic. She puzzled her brains but could not solve the mystery as to their meaning. At last her curiosity overpowered her shyness and what they stood for. "Reformed Drunkards Corps, m'am," said the soldier gravely. "Dear me," said the lady, "how very interesting. And you are not one of those who loathed at the reformation?" "No, m'am," explained the S.D.O. "I am a soldier."

A PRETENSION TO PARLIAMENTS.
In the meantime, it is deemed advisable to petition Parliament to decentralize our present currency, so that the people may become accustomed to the new method



WATSON'S

E

THE PREMIER
SCOTCH

MILD, MELLOW, MATURED.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE No. 18.

To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

STEAMSHIP "AMERICAN" (French)
COOK, FIRE and SINK on
26th September, 1916 at 9 A.M.
POSITION OF WRECK—One mile
west of North Point East Brothers.
About six feet of mast above surface
at half tide.

C. W. BECWITH,
Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.
Hongkong, Sept. 26, 1916. 1076

THE DIARY.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock
Exchange.
11 a.m.—Auction of Household Furni-
ture, etc. at No. 2, Kimberley Villas,
Kowloon.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Sundry Ship
Chandler's Stores at Messrs. Hughes
and Hough's.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, Sept. 29:—
Jewish Year 5677 begins.
5.30 p.m.—Kowloon Cricket Club's
Annual General Meeting.
4.30 p.m.—V.R.C. Aquatic Sports
(1st day).

FRIDAY, Sept. 29:—
Michaelmas Day.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household
Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and
Hough's.
4.30 p.m.—V.R.C. Aquatic Sports
(2nd day).

SATURDAY, Sept. 30:—
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Miscellaneous
Goods at Messrs. Hughes and
Hough's.
11.30 a.m.—H.K. Steel Foundry Co's.
Meeting.
4 p.m.—V.R.C.—Aquatic Sports
(3rd day).

SUNDAY, Oct. 1:—
9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao by s.s.
"Taihan".

MONDAY, Oct. 2:—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at
Public Works Department.

THURSDAY, Oct. 5:—
9.15 p.m.—Piano Recital at Peak Club
in aid of P.O.W. Fund.

FRIDAY, Oct. 6:—
2.30 p.m.—Opening of St. Paul's
Institute's new School at Causeway
Bay.

SATURDAY, Oct. 7:—
Noon.—H.K. Jockey Club's Half
Yearly Meeting.

MONDAY, Oct. 9:—
Public Holiday.

THE CHINA MAIL

TYPHOON

MAP and

GUIDE

Enables one to locate the centre
of a Typhoon.

MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND
TAPED FOR HANGING.

Price 50 Cents.

From the CHINA MAIL Office.

VISITING CARDS

Printed at the

China Mail Office.

is this not "all sound and fury, signifying nothing"? We fancy we can detect in the last sentence, we have quoted from Captain Penrose's writings a veiled suggestion that the idea is really impracticable, for even if Germany had the necessary "multitude" of submarines, past experience has proved that Great Britain is now able to cope with the pirates very effectively. Since, however, the German firebrands have come to speak of the submarine as "the one weapon available to Germany" it is impossible to count upon Germany's pledges to America being any more faithfully observed than were her pledges in regard to Belgium. But we question very much whether the result of this political crisis in Germany will be a challenge to America—the one country in the world to which Germany could look for any material help after the war.

BIRTHS.

[CORRECTED]
KIRK.—On Sept. 24th at the London Mission to Dr. and Mrs. JOHN KIRK, a son; still born.
THOMPSON.—On September 20, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. JAMES A. THOMPSON, a son.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1916.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

We were told in a telegram a day or two ago that a great political crisis is slowly developing in Germany as a sequel to the recent publication of the correspondence between Admiral von TIRPITZ and Dr. von BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, the Imperial Chancellor, showing that the latter is opposed to the ruthless submarine warfare favoured by the pan-Germans. The pan-Germans are consequently now working for the overthrow of the Chancellor. While a political crisis on such a question interests England, it has an even greater interest for the people of America, for the real point at issue is whether or not Germany shall disregard her promises and undertakings to the United States with regard to submarine warfare. Admiral von TIRPITZ wrote: "May the opinion spread throughout our country that Germanism can maintain itself and affirm itself only if we come out of this war with a position in front of Anglo-Americanism." The Admiral's letter has become a political manifesto, and in view of this, combined with the fact that the Admiral is actively engaged in an advisory position in the German Navy Department, the American Ambassador regarded it as a legitimate subject of diplomatic correspondence. The German interpreters of the Admiral's words, so the American correspondents say, explain them as urging defiance of the United States. They declare that while the German Chancellor, Dr. von BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, has his eyes turned toward the east for the conclusion of the war, Admiral von TIRPITZ, more far-sightedly, turns his to the west and realizes that only by adopting the most energetic attitude toward Great Britain and the United States can a satisfactory solution be forced. This policy can be defeated only by employing the most effective and vigorous weapon at the disposal of Prussia, the submarine, for war on commerce with Britain and her allies. Count REVENTLOW hails the Admiral's words with joy. He affirms in the "Deutsche Tageszeitung" that it is a "fatal idea to believe that the United States can serve as a bridge to bring accord between Germany and Great Britain." England and America, he says, are united in their purpose with regard to Germany, which is "to break Germany's political, military and economic backbone." According to Captain PENROSE, the naval expert of the "Berliner Tageblatt," a multitude of German submarines ruthlessly employed would put Britain in economic distress and force her to give up the war; but he adds that this can only be done by mobilizing a great force of submarines against Great Britain's merchant shipping—in which, of course, he would include the *Lusitania* and the *Arctica*. But

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A COURT INTERPRETER.

Castro, a "Special" in the Hongkong Police Reserve, court interpreter at the Magistracy and who is stated to be conversant with ten languages, appeared in the dock to-day, for the second time, on an indictment of receiving two bribes of \$100 each with a view to influencing his conduct as a public servant.

The case for the Crown is that Castro accepted the money to secure the liberation of a man serving a sentence in Victoria Gaol for opium smuggling; when in point of fact, he had no such authority.

Castro states he borrowed the money and that complainant accepted an I. O. U. for the amount.

The Crown is represented by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. G. H. Wakeman, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Leo D'Almada, defended a plea of not guilty.

Counsel resumed his cross-examination of Wong Hok Lam, a friend of the complainant, who was with Wong at most of the conversations with the prisoner. Witness stated that the prisoner said the man in gaol would come out on July 18th, but he never did. Castro gave as an excuse that the reason he did not not come out of gaol was because the \$50 paid him in Shanghai notes would not be accepted. Another reason given by Castro was that the man in gaol had a boil on his foot and could not come out.

Castro went into the witness box this afternoon. His examination in chief did not last more than five minutes. He said he had never paid money to the shroff in cases where fines were paid on behalf of defendants at the Magistracy. He made out a promissory note for \$200 and received that amount for it, which he required to meet his liabilities. He read the promissory note over to Wong Yau and the latter said it was all right. He had not repaid the \$200 on account of advice received, and instead of repaying the amount he had gone on with those proceedings.

In answer to Mr. Justice Gompertz prisoner said he made a verbal promise to repay the money in a month, when complainant asked him for it. At the beginning of August he asked complainant what he meant by telling everybody at the Magistracy that he (complainant) had given him some money with which to pay a fine and that he (prisoner) had pocketed the money. Then there was a row and he assaulted complainant. Prisoner agreed with the suggestion that the case against him was engineered out of revenge.

During his address to the jury the Crown Solicitor said that "things called bribery" were very common at the present time.

Mr. Jenkin, addressing the jury, referred to what he called a ridiculous lot of ornamentation in the dock—two Indians with fixed bayonets indicating that the man was a desperate one and that justice demanded that he should be guarded. It was diametrically opposed to the real state of affairs. Castro or anybody else did not require fix bayonets in the dock at all and until this case was concluded he was an innocent man. Regarding a suggestion that the story for the prosecution was invented, Counsel exclaimed that invented stories was the bread and butter of the Civil and Criminal Courts. Counsel further added that the jury were not there to average fools who had taken a promissory note and thought it was a certificate of discharge. Ninety per cent of the happenings in connection with the affair took place at the Magistracy at 9 o'clock in the morning when the place was teeming with police. It was a stench pool of Chinese, stinking and reeking. He did not say anything against the architects, but what he said was a fact and they had seen it commented upon in the local papers, because of the large number of people there. In conclusion Counsel said it was to Castro's credit not to have repaid the \$200 which he could have borrowed from Mr. D'Almada, or even from counsel himself.

Ultimately the jury returned a verdict of not guilty and prisoner was discharged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NATIONAL MISSION OF REFORMATION AND HOPE.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")
Sir,—May we have the courtesy of your columns to make known the following preliminary meetings in connection with the above?

Short meetings for prayer each Wednesday, alternately at St. Paul's College at 6.30 p.m. and the Peak Church at 6.30 p.m. The first meeting will be held on Wednesday next in St. Paul's College.

Administration of the Holy Communion each Thursday morning in St. John's Cathedral at 7.45 a.m.

The local Council of the Mission rightly attaches great importance to these meetings and services, and gives a very cordial invitation to the wide circle of your numerous readers to take part in them.

Further information regarding the Mission will be issued at an early date.

Yours faithfully,
C. GERKEN,
W. L. PATTENDEN,
Local Hon. Secretaries.

Hongkong, Sept. 26, 1916.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

CONCERT FOR WAR CHARITIES TO BE GIVEN.

There was a large attendance at the annual meeting of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society at the City Hall last evening. Major Donald Macdonald, the retiring President, was in the chair and he had the support of the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Messrs T. F. Hough, R. M. Dyer, W. C. Jack, W. Nicholson, M. A. Murray (hon. treasurer) and R. Henderson (hon. secretary).

The adoption of the report and balance sheet was moved from the chair. The PRESIDENT said that since the report was written Lieut. R. G. Munro and Capt. A. B. Shawan, both well known members, had been killed in action in France. Their names would be added to those of many gallant Scots who had made the great sacrifice in the defence of King and country and in the great cause of freedom and justice which they all valued so highly (applause). During the year there were fewer applications for assistance, and this enabled the Society to put to its credit account \$510.26. The concert held on St. Andrew's Day last, proved quite successful, and the experience of former years, they were able to reduce the expenses and hand over a greater amount to War Charities. After meeting the expenses a sum of \$275 was contributed and that had been sent home for various purposes. The small balance remaining was handed to the Union Church Working Party to aid them in providing comforts for the Argyle and Sutherland.

The Hon. Mr. Landale seconded the adoption of the report and accounts which was carried with enthusiasm.

THE OFFICERS.

Mr. A. G. GORDON was elected President for the year on the motion of Mr. F. GRAHAM, seconded by Capt. W. L. CARTER. Mr. R. M. DYER was appointed to the post of Vice-President on the motion of the Hon. Mr. LANDALE, seconded by Mr. A. G. GORDON.

Mr. MURRAY and Mr. HENDERSON were re-appointed treasurer and secretary respectively.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY CONCERT.

It was decided to hold another concert on St. Andrew's Day in view of the success of the one held last year and the proceeds are to be devoted to War Charities. The suggestion came from the chair and was heartily supported by the President-Elect and cordially approved by the meeting.

The President-Elect, in the course of a few remarks, spoke of the "good old days" and urged their revival. Former committees, he said, had done something to celebrate each Scottish festival of the year which tended to keep Scots together. The gathering together and holding of such "wee cronies" as before should be brought once more into life—(applause).

The CHAIRMAN said the question was one entirely for the incoming President, a cordial vote of thanks to the retiring President for his zealous services during the past year, terminated the meeting.

RED CROSS ENTERTAINMENT.

The Entertainment to be given under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Brigade at the Victoria Theatre on October 12th, in aid of the Joint Fund of the St. John Ambulance Association and the British Red Cross Society, will be under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor. H.E. General Ventris and Commander Sandeman. A varied and extensive programme has been provided, among the Artists being Mr. Demman Fuller, Mrs. Aubrey and Miss Dione May (who will play a violin duet), the Misses Gordon, Mrs. Hill, Miss Mary Hyde and Mr. P. Wilson (Highland Dances with "Pipes"). Mrs. Matfield, Mr. Abney, Mr. Frank Austin, Mr. G. Burnett, Mr. Muiel, Mr. Relph, Mr. Sherrington. By courtesy of Mr. Jenkin the Police Reserve Orchestra will be present and will render selections. In the 2nd half of the programme, pictures selected and supplied by the Pathe Company will be shown. The covers of the programmes are being specially designed by the Misses May. A Refreshment Stall for the sale of ices, chocolate, etc., will be arranged by the Manager and Staff of the Hongkong Hotel, all proceeds (without deduction) going to the Fund.

Booking will open on Friday, the 29th inst., at the Anderson Music Company.

COMPANY MEETING.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

A RECORD YEAR.

The 35th ordinary general meeting of the Douglas Steamship Company, Ltd., was held at the offices of the Company, Des-Voeux Road Central at noon to-day.

There were present, Mr. H. P. White (chairman) the Hon. Mr. David Landale, Mr. E. Shawan, Mr. A. O. Lang, Consulting Committee; the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pullock, K.C., Messrs T. F. Hough, W. E. Clarke, G. C. Moron, G. P. Lammert, F. Smyth R. Hancock, A. McIntyre, Capt. A. E. Hodgins, Messrs A. H. M. da Silva, J. E. Gomez, A. M. N. da Silva, Lo Cheung Shui, Cham Tong, Cham King Yee, and G. W. Barton (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN in moving the adoption of the report and accounts said:—As the Report and Accounts have been in your hands for some days I will, with your permission, take them and the Auditors' Certificate as read, and you will no doubt consider the figures put before you as highly satisfactory, constituting as they do, what is easily a record in the history of the Company; the next best year having been as far back as 1893, when the profits were \$257,000, and I trust that the proposed distribution of Profits will be considered reasonable, and the amount allotted as Dividends and Bonus, amounting to 28 per cent for the year, a liberal one. Shareholders will recognise the wisdom of writing as much off for Depreciation, as we are entitled to under the Articles of Association, when we are in a position to do so, and in recommending the transfer of \$78,000 to the credit of the Reserve Fund, we are but partially restoring amounts previously withdrawn from that fund in the lean years 1909/10/11 in order to provide moderate sums for depreciation. You will realize that the employment of the "Haiyang" on time charter and of the "Haiching" on occasional charters during the year under review has been responsible for a goodly proportion of the Profits made, but at the same time it is satisfactory to be able to state that the results of the working of our regular Coast trade have been of a reassuring nature. In connection with the underwriting amounts to \$153,413.55, I would like to say that acting with the advice of the Consulting Committee, the General Managers have from the commencement of the current year, adopted a different system of insurance, under which, while keeping the Company's fleet fully covered against total loss, we accept more risk as regards repairs rendered necessary by any accident and pay a considerably lower rate of insurance, the cost of which has hitherto been a heavy burden on the year's working; and we propose, in the future, subject to confirmation by shareholders, to build up this Fund from time to time by the allocation of such sums from profits as the General Managers and Consulting Committee may deem prudent and necessary. The current year has commenced favourably; the returns for the first quarter comparing well with those of the corresponding period last year, and the "Haiyang" having been chartered until the end of 1917 at a rate which alone should show a handsome profit, it is not unreasonable to expect that we shall be able to come before you next year with a report fully as good as that at present under discussion.

Mr. HANCOCK, seconding the motion said: In rising to second the adoption of the report and accounts I feel I am only voicing the opinion of all shareholders in offering congratulations to the General Managers and the Consulting Committee on the very good report which has been presented to us at this meeting for the past year's working, showing, as the Chairman has stated, a record in the history of the Company. I do not think that any shareholders will cavil at the amount written off for depreciation or at the recommendations to transfer \$78,000 to the credit of the Reserve Fund. In times like the present I think it is incumbent upon companies of this kind to pile up their reserves as much as possible and take every advantage of prosperous years so as to be prepared for any and every competition which may appear later on after this appalling war is ended. I am not necessarily aware that there is likely to be any competition but at the same time to be forewarned is to be forearmed, and I do not think the management can be over generous in the question of writing off. I see that our reserve with the recommended transfer of \$78,000 from this year's account will stand at \$198,000, and I hope that this year the company will have its reserve back again to this point it reached in 1909 viz—\$254,000.

With regard to the Chairman's remarks in connection with the underwriting account of the company, I am sure that all shareholders will approve of the new system adopted, as any system which reduces the working expenses of the Company

and at the same time still safeguards the Company's interests can only be beneficial. The idea to build up this insurance fund from time to time will, I feel sure, commend itself heartily to all shareholders. It is gratifying to learn from the Chairman that the current year has commenced favourably and the prospects certainly look most encouraging, and I hope that when we next meet our General Managers will have an even better report than the present one to put before us. I notice that no mention has been made in the Chairman's speech of a bonus to the staff, and also the officers of the Company's fleet. I am sure they are deserving of one and I hope the General Managers will see their way to granting them one on account of the satisfactory year which has just past.

The CHAIRMAN said the bonus had been included in the accounts, and he was sure it would be agreed to. It had been done by all other companies. The motion was carried.

Mr. HORTON proposed and Mr. CLARKE seconded the re-election of the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Mr. A. O. Lang and Mr. R. Shawan to the Consulting Committee, and this was approved.

Mr. F. SUTHER proposed the re-election of Mr. G. W. Barton and Mr. A. R. Lowe as auditors at a remuneration of \$300 each. This was seconded by Mr. Cham Tong and carried.

The CHAIRMAN announced that dividend and bonus warrants could be had on application.

WAR CHARITIES.

A GIFT OF PIPE TOBACCO.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Secretary, War Charities Committee, sends us the appended copy of a letter received from Messrs. Meerkamp & Co. of Manila, who have made a donation of pipe tobacco weighing 800 lbs. to the War Charities Committee for issue to British forces through their agency. The tobacco is being sent through Messrs. Shawan, Tomes & Co. to London to Major J. M. Atkinson, R.A.M.C., and Mr. Murray Stewart who will be requested to arrange for its distribution.

(Enclosure)
15th September, 1916.
Hon. Secretary,
War Charities Organization,
Hongkong.

DEAR SIR:—We have the pleasure to hand you herewith 800 lbs. of pipe tobacco, and we shall be much obliged if you will be kind enough to forward same through your organization to any section of British troops.

Thanking you in anticipation,
Yours faithfully,
(Chop) MEERKAMP & Co.,
Manila.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The following acknowledgment of gifts forwarded from Hongkong has been received by Lady May:—
94, Marlborough Mansions,
West Hampstead, N.W.,
17th August, 1916.

DEAR LADY MAY:—Another box of gifts for the Japanese Society arrived last week, forwarded by Messrs. Hewitt and Sons. I now write to thank you and the Members of "Our Little Bit" Society most heartily for all you have sent. The pyjamas, socks and bed socks are specially welcome and I have already sent nearly all of these to hospitals at the front. Four boxes have gone to France this week, 1 to Malta, 2 parcels to Salonika and 1 to Mesopotamia. I have sent them dressing gowns and other things to the two last places by parcel post, as they travel more quickly than the boxes of 66 lbs. weight, and their clothes have been in such great demand during the hot weather. I have disposed of a great many of the bandages also. The mufflers and mittens I am keeping for older weather, when they will be very useful. I sent you six copies of the "Japanese Report for June." Friends have been so kind in sending donations, I hope to show a good balance at the Bank in September.

We had a small tea-party last Saturday. One man, Private Marshall, a South African, was specially interesting. He had fought in Africa before volunteering to come to Europe, was in the attack on the Senussi Tribe and the sinking of the German Naval Station, then sent on to France and was in the terrible fight in the Dervilla Wood. His account of the struggle seemed almost incredible, but two days later in the *Times* I read a letter from a father who had been to Dervilla Wood to try and find traces of his son's body, and he gave the highest praise to the South African for his courage and endurance, fully confirming all Private Marshall told us.

To-day I have been to Queen Mary's Hospital at Roehampton to see two young soldiers who have each lost both feet from frost bite in Gallipoli. One is the Pte. Stephen Smith I mentioned in the June Report. He was most cheerful and hopeful, very proud of being able to walk on the new foot, aided by two sticks, but balancing wonderfully well. He used to be a sailor, he is a draper's shop and said, "I am a counter, but he fully hopes to get other work and has learnt typewriting.

Again thanking you,
Yours very sincerely,
H. K. EDEN.

CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

2.30 p.m.
Banks.....\$760 buyers
Docks.....1214 buyers
Sugars.....84 buyers
Wheat.....123 buyers
Def. Indus.....107 buyers
Cement.....27 buyers
Malayan.....123 buyers
Douglas.....123 buyers

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

SPECIAL CONSTABLE AND ZEPPELIN CREW.

MEETING IN THE DARK IN A COUNTRY LANE.

"HERE YOU, WHAT'S UP?"

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The second Zeppelin came down close to a cottage near the coast.

Watchers were aroused by the drone of the engine and saw a Zeppelin hovering seawards at a height of 300 feet.

It suddenly turned inland and floated down, scraping the tree tops till it settled on the earth. Then curses came from the gendarmes and some guttural English.

The crowd clambered out and the Commander thundered at the door of the cottage, but received no answer.

All conferred together. Then there were three explosions, smashing the windows.

The Germans then marched off inland, emptying their revolvers in the sky. People now poured into the roads, and special police and village police hurried about hurried to the scene.

One special constable meeting a detachment, barred the way and said: "Here you, what's up?"

A deep voice replied: "Which is the way?"

The Special Constable, confronted in the darkness by a force of foreigners, indicated the road, but followed till he joined the village policeman and another Special Constable. All three then told the Germans that they were prisoners.

The German commander obeyed and a patrol of soldiers arriving the commander revealed his identity and asked to be allowed to go to the nearest Post Office to telephone to someone in London who would inform (Germany?) that he was safe.

The request was refused and the Germans were marched off in captivity.

All this occurred in the darkness of a country lane.

The Zeppelin-to-day-blocks-the road, dwarfing the trees and buildings. She is practically undamaged, the engines being in perfect order.

She had obviously been hit many times by shells.

A search discovered guns, maps, notes, instructions, telegrams, parts of machinery and German food lying in the fields, having been thrown out before the descent.

LATEST INFORMATION.

In the East, Midland town already referred to is feared that two more bodies are buried beneath the ruins.

Some damage was done to the railway station, a dozen houses and shops were wrecked or damaged, and a chapel and storehouse were set on fire.

No other casualties outside the metropolitan area have been reported. Although a large number of bombs were dropped promiscuously in the districts visited, the material damage is insignificant.

Numerous bombs fell into the sea and in open places.

AERIAL ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

Paris, Sept. 25.

Enemy aeroplanes bombed Lunelville. A woman was slightly injured and insignificant damage was done.

An enemy aeroplane was felled north of Misery and three others were seriously damaged and obliged to land.

French aeroplanes bombed the village and station of Guisard, the factories of Thionville and Rembach and the railway station at Audun-lez-Toul. Fire broke out at Rembach.

REMEMBER THE NAME.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the best known medicine for diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, cramps or pains in the stomach. You may need it some time. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

JAPANESE ENVOY'S RECEPTION AT PETROGRAD.

Petrograd, Sept. 25.

The Envoy of the Emperor of Japan has arrived at the Imperial Headquarters where he was received with the highest honours.

The speeches at the luncheon dealt with the Russo-Japanese relations and were couched in most cordial terms.

The Tsar paid a tribute to the Japanese Government regarding the munitioning of the Russian Army.

ITALIANS GAIN AN IMPORTANT SUMMIT.

Rome, Sept. 25.

It is officially announced that the Alpine troops have taken the summit of Garofalo, 8,166 ft. high, north-east of Mount Cauriol.

The enemy stubbornly resisted. The positions are being strongly consolidated, notwithstanding the immediate bombardment of the enemy's heavy artillery.

FURTHER SERBIAN PROGRESS.

Salonika, Sept. 24.

The Serbians have further progressed 250 yards on the plateau of Kojnakelara despite resistance by the reinforced Bulgars.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN THE SOMME REGION.

GREATEST IN 2½ MONTHS FIGHTING.

ELEVEN VITAL POINTS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The Times correspondent from the British Headquarters in France says: "The British troops on the Somme last week won the greatest success in 2½ months' fighting."

We captured a German staff map which shows eleven points marked "Vital, on no account to be lost."

We have captured all. The whole ridge was a continuous chain of fortresses, and there has been a ceaseless body-to-body struggle for ten weeks.

The actual territory won amounts to 33 square miles, but if all the lines of fortresses could be strung endwise they would reach several hundred miles.

The expenditure of artillery, ammunition on both sides must have been 25,000,000 rounds.

THE DESTROYED ZEPPELINS.

HOW THEY CAME DOWN.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Details of the fate of the two Zeppelins brought down in Essex are now available.

One fell blazing in a field close to the high road, striking a tree in its descent, tearing off branches, which partly broke its fall.

The debris was piled up in a great mass 17 feet high.

In falling the Zeppelin emptied out 35 bombs.

Some of the crew had apparently jumped from it while it was at a great altitude, as bodies, including that of the Commander, were found as far as a mile away, with necks broken.

Police and troops are guarding the wreck, which great crowds are viewing.

METROPOLITAN CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

An official return of the casualties in the Metropolitan area gives the following figures:—

	Killed.	Injured.
Men	17	45
Women	8	37
Children	3	17
Total	28	99

RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not you are wasting time, as the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle today, apply it with vigorous massage to the afflicted parts, and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

RUMANIAN PROGRESS IN TRANSYLVANIA.

NEARLY 7,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 25.

The occupation of Szekely-Ujvarhely assures the Rumanians possession of one-third of Transylvania—30,000 square kilometres. It also enables the Rumanian front in Transylvania to be shortened from 600 to 300 kilometres.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 25.

A communication states—On the northern front in the Callian Mountains our advance continues, 73 prisoners and a machine gun being captured.

At Homanesti we attacked the enemy, capturing 4 officers and 300 men, with 5 machine guns.

In the Jin Valley partial enemy attacks were repulsed, two machine guns being captured.

The prisoners captured on this front up till the present time total 48 officers and 6,836 men.

In Dobruja our left flank has progressed and captured 1 officer and 53 men.

THE SITUATION IN GREECE.

NATIONAL MOVEMENT EXTENDING.

ATHENS, Sept. 25.

The national movement is extending. Army officers, escaping the vigilance of the authorities, are constantly arriving at Salonika. Their number already exceeds 300. Several have been arrested in the act of leaving various ports.

Other Volunteers are steadily flowing into Salonika.

The crew of a Greek steamer at Salonika mutinied and handed the vessel over to the National Committee for the transport of Volunteers.

The enemy stubbornly resisted. The positions are being strongly consolidated, notwithstanding the immediate bombardment of the enemy's heavy artillery.

Another note to Berlin. It is announced that the Government has addressed a new note to Berlin regarding the Bulgarians capturing a company of Greek soldiers at Florina.

REVOLUTION IN CRETE.

AUTHORITIES SURRENDER GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

ATHENS, Sept. 25.

A telegram from Heraklion, Candia, to the Government, says that the military attacked the demonstrators, and several were killed and wounded in the fighting which ensued. The Revolutionaries captured the town and abolished the civil authorities.

The gendarmes sided with the Revolutionaries, who are preparing to enter Candia. The whole of the rest of Crete is in the hands of the Revolutionaries.

ATHENS, Sept. 25.

Thirty thousand insurgents completely control Crete.

The authorities have surrendered all Government buildings.

"AFTER THE WAR" AND ITS PROBLEMS FOR GERMANY.

A NEW DICTATOR TO CONTROL THE TRANSITION.

Dr. Schaefer, of Hamburg, has been appointed Imperial Commissioner for the transition from war-economics to peace-economics. It will be his function to prepare for the change, in commercial and industrial matters, from war to peace conditions, and more particularly to supervise and control the influx of raw materials necessary for the reconstruction of German industries. The chief dangers that are feared are (1) speculation on the heavy demand and consequent inflation of prices, and (2) lack of adequate shipping. But the problems of the transition are almost innumerable.

A brief summary of the functions of this latest Dictator—the Business Dictator—is given in "Germania." They will be:—

To organize central purchasing agencies for the import of raw material that will eliminate undue competition, and so ensure moderate prices.

To promote industrial science and technical education.

To retain the food and other "card systems" until the situation becomes alleviated.

To bring about a better understanding between capital and labour.

To extend the use of labour exchanges for the reinstatement of soldiers in their former occupations, and in cases where reinstatement is not immediate to provide State support for the soldiers and their families for at most three months.

These "after-the-war" problems are now becoming a principal preoccupation of the German Press. The outlook is universally regarded as gloomy and full of peril.

SAY "SQUIRREL."

Can you say "squirrel"? If so, there is no danger that you may be mistaken for a German spy. Mr. J. A. Murphy, a mural painter who is in America to execute some decorative work in Boston, has some difficulty in getting over to Ireland.

At Holyhead he was arrested as a German spy and for three hours had to stand upon the stone pier with bayonets pressed lightly against his chest, while two English officers put him through a severe examination.

Finally one of the officers said: "Say 'squirrel'." Mr. Murphy obeyed the request and the senior officer then said to him: "You are free."

When he asked what the word "squirrel" had to do with his being suspected as a spy the officer replied: "A German can't say 'squirrel'."

ITALIAN INFANTRY'S POWER.

VIEWS OF A CAPTURED AUSTRIAN OFFICER.

A remarkable account of the deadly effect produced by the Italian artillery has just been given by an Austrian captain, taken prisoner by the Italians in the fighting on Hill 85 in the Montefalco sector on August 4. The captain's statement which has just been published by the Stefani Agency, strongly recalls Kipling's lines:—

You may hide in the caves,
They'll be only your graves.

For you can't get away from the guns—describing the operations which culminated in the capture of the Italians of Hill 85—the Austrian captain said: "The bombardment assumed a violence such as I had never seen equalled in two years of war. It was terrible, stupefying. No imagination can picture the hell that was let loose. Everything was razed to the ground, and of all our secret defensive organization works, which had cost us infinite labour to construct and which were at once our pride and our strength, nothing remained."

Despite the many natural caverns which have been organized for defensive purposes, we suffered very serious loss. The terrain was strewn with dead, and in the shattered trenches the wounded groaned amid a welter of dead and dying.

"MY BATTALION WIPED OUT."

"To all intents and purposes my battalion was wiped out, and I can only attribute my own escape to a miracle. When finally the Italian bombs slackened and the guns lengthened their range, I dashed with a handful of men from the half-ruined shelter where we had been lying, but by that time it was too late, for the Italian infantry surged across our line in an irresistible wave of men and steel. It was then that I was taken prisoner."

"I should never have believed it possible," the Austrian captain concluded, "with a sigh, 'that the Italian army could have developed an offensive action of such crushing violence. Before the war I and many of my brother officers had a mild contempt for the Italian troops. Little by little, however, I began to realize that we were opposed by enemies worthy of our utmost respect."

"To-day I am bound to admit that the Italian infantry ranks among the best in the world. As for the artillery, it is simply marvellous."

SHIPPING VALUES.

A recent London dispatch in an American contemporary says:—

There has been a great increase in all values since the commencement of the war, but in no department of economic life has there been an increase to compare with that of shipping. A few cases, chosen at random, will illustrate the economy in the prices paid for ships during the past two years.

The s.s. King, 7,300 tons, built in 1905 and costing £246,000, was sold in June, this year, for £215,000.

The s.s. Knutsford, 6,500 tons, built in 1903, was sold in 1913 for £228,000, and in June last for £200,000.

The s.s. Calimera, 6,250 tons, was sold in 1914 for £226,150, but fetched £214,000 in May last.

The small steamer Maria, of 1,300 tons, had just been sold for £290,000. This was out at the phenomenal rate of £16 3s per ton. Her original cost was about £25 per ton.

These figures are as eloquent as any for the significance of the war in shipping values. They indicate a certain belief in the maintenance of high freight rates for a sufficient length of time to enable their purchasers to get back their money—and a little over. The high freight rates, however, which justify the extraordinary prices cited above, are purely war freights and will come tumbling down as soon as peace is in sight.

WHEN GERMANY PAYS.

It is needless to say that every available vessel is not only being worked to its utmost capacity, but repairs are only being made when absolutely necessary.

The consequences of this policy will result in large numbers of vessels being in a very dilapidated condition when peace comes. The desire then to see Germany compelled to pay, in kind, for all vessels wantonly destroyed will be strengthened by the force of these conditions, and much satisfaction must be experienced in the knowledge that German merchant vessels are in excellent order and can therefore be put to immediate use while time is taken to repair those that have been run so hard.

Germany could hardly do this by paying her vessels. Should she decide to do so it would give the Allies an excellent reason for withholding from her every form of supply from overseas that she even now needs so badly, until they had time to build up their merchant marine to its original proportions.

HEROIC LEAP TO SAVE WOUNDED MAN.

PERIL OF BEING CRUSHED BETWEEN TWO SHIPS.

A splendid act of bravery, performed on the morning following the Battle of Jutland, was chronicled in the "London Gazette" recently, together with the announcement that the King has conferred the Albert Medal of the First Class on the hero of it, Lieutenant Frederick Joseph Rutland, R.N. (flight lieutenant, Royal Naval Air Service). The following is the description of the deed:—

During the transhipment of the crew of H.M.S. Warrior (abandoned after the battle) to H.M.S. Engadine on the morning of June 1, 1916, succeeding the naval battle off the coast of Jutland, one of the severely wounded, owing to the violent motion of the two ships, was accidentally dropped overboard from a stretcher and fell between the ships.

As the ships were working most dangerously near the commanding officer of the Warrior had to forbid two of his officers from jumping overboard to the rescue of the wounded man, as he considered it would mean their almost certain death.

Before he could be observed, however, Lieutenant Rutland, of H.M.S. Engadine, went overboard from the forepart of that ship with a bowing and worked himself up to the surface, putting the bowing around the wounded man and, in getting him hauled on board, he was then found that the man was dead, having been crushed between the two ships.

Lieutenant Rutland's escape from a similar fate after his heroic deed, is reported to have been magnificent.

THE NEW TREASURY DEPOSIT SCHEME.

FINANCING OUR FOREIGN OBLIGATIONS.

GENEROUS TERMS FOR LENDERS OF SECURITIES.

Hitherto in connection with the scheme for financing our enormous purchases in America and regulating the exchange, the Treasury has been prepared to purchase or accept on deposit only dollar securities. This project has now been extended. A new and important arrangement was announced last month.

The decision of the Treasury to extend its deposit scheme, writes the Financial Editor of the Daily Chronicle, comes as no surprise to the City. Rumours to this effect have been circulating for some time past. It will be seen that the new list of securities includes bonds of the Canadian and Japanese Governments, certain Government and municipal issues of neutral countries such as Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Holland, and prior charges of Canadian and Argentine railways. The total market value of these securities may be put roughly at 600 millions sterling.

It should be noted, too, that lenders of dollar securities under the old scheme may transfer into the new by giving notice not later than September 14. Moreover, other securities may be added to the list from time to time.

HIGHER INTEREST TO BE PAID.

Now, as to the scheme and the why and the wherefore of the Treasury's action. It will be seen that there is no idea of purchase. You are merely asked to lend your securities to the Government that they may be used as collateral security for loans in foreign countries. Only in this way can our heavy purchases abroad be financed and the exchanges be kept from going seriously against us.

The terms of deposit are very favourable to the depositor. He is asked to lend his security for a period of five years from March 31 next, subject to the right of the Treasury to return it at any time on or after March 31, 1919, on giving three months' notice. During these five years he will get 4 per cent. more interest than he at present receives, and if it be found necessary to sell the security, he will be paid at the end of the period of the loan the deposit value—in the case of the present list, the net market quotation of Friday last—with an addition of 5 per cent. on that value, plus accrued interest. Instead of cash on these terms the owner of the security has the right to have returned to him a security of the same description and to the same nominal amount. He would, of course, receive from the Treasury the same interest payments as he would have received if his holding had not been sold.

Let us take an example. Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Four per Cent. Debenture stock stood on Friday at about 81, allowing for accrued interest. Any holder who lent to the Government would receive 4½ per cent. per annum during the five years, and if by any chance the stock were sold he would get about 86 for it, or an equivalent amount of the debenture stock, at the end of the period of the loan. In any case he would get 4½ per cent. per annum in interest for the period, whether his stock is sold or not.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES NEGOTIABLE.

But the depositor might very well ask, "Supposing I wanted money during the five-year period and wished to realise, what would be my position?"

The Treasury has made arrangements to meet this contingency. The deposit certificates will be negotiable in the Stock Exchange, and as they will, owing to the advantages attached to them, stand higher than the corresponding stocks, or bonds in the market, there need be no anxiety on this account.

Holdings of £1,000 and upwards will be accepted by the Treasury, and arrangements for the aggregation of smaller holdings for purposes of deposit will be made by bankers and other agents and are under the original dollar securities scheme.

We need hardly say that we most cordially recommend the project to our readers. The terms are generous and the risk reduced to a minimum. It is clearly a case where a man can benefit his country and his own pocket at one and the same time. Let it be understood that there is no personal income tax attached, as in the case of the dollar securities scheme. The lending of the securities is purely voluntary. There should, however, be no hesitation in responding to the Treasury's appeal, so vital is the question of our foreign obligations and so easy, say pleasant, has the way been made by which we can assist in meeting them.

Those who enjoy the prospect of transferring to their systems a miscellaneous collection of germs may be pleased to know that the common custom of moistening stamps by licking them is one of the best ways to effect this result. Of fifty stamps recently tested in the University of Pennsylvania, only two were free from germs. No germs of actual disease were found, but the result shows plainly that the gum on the stamp is a favorable place for bacteria, and that when "licking" is about, its bacterial messengers would be very likely to gather there.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectually cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

An Unhygienic Mouth is a standing menace to health.

PYORRHOCIDE POWDER

promotes oral hygiene by correcting many conditions of an insipid pyorrhoeal nature. It is medicated with Dettol thus establishing its value in the treatment of soft, bleeding, spongy gums. PYORRHOCIDE retards the accumulation of salivary calculus, one of the principal causes of

PYORRHEA (Riggs' Disease)

Correct and prevent pyorrhoeal conditions by using PYORRHOCIDE regularly every day as a dentifrice. PYORRHOCIDE is a tooth and mouth cleanser of high efficiency and is soothing and healing to the oral tissue.

QUEEN'S DISPENSARY

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THE ONLY RECOMMENDED ENGLISH TAILORS IN THE COLONY.

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EVERYDAY! EVERYWHERE!

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Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.

SIDELIGHTS FROM GERMANY.

DIVERGENT VIEWS ABOUT BELGIUM.

PIERCE PRESS CONTROVERSY OVER WAR AIMS.

The violent discussion over the objects of the war still continues to rage in the German Press with unabated vigour. In particular the remarkable speech of Professor von Harnack on the second anniversary of the outbreak of war has stirred the Conservative and reactionary newspapers into paroxysms of fury. Professor Harnack is regarded as the "spiritual leader" of the National Peace Committee, of which Prince Wied is president, but he is himself a Conservative and very much of a reactionary in politics.

The story of the subsequent controversy is worth telling. A short time afterwards the professor kindly but firmly rebuked the Pan-German Union (Alldeutsche Verband) for the "instability" of its war aims, to which the vice-president of the union, General Gebhardt, replied in a vigorous letter of denunciation in the organs of the union, the "Alldeutsche Blätter." Professor Harnack has again taken up the cudgels, declaring that "in reality General Gebhardt's demands are merely a confirmation. The desire to convert poor Belgium and Northern France, with its ten millions of inhabitants, into a land of holocausts and to create a German Ireland, nothing can deter."

Conservative comments on this statement are highly indignant. "Belgium," protests the "Kriegszeitung," "is not necessarily become a German Ireland. It is a work of liberation and order."

Incidentally, it should be remarked that Ireland has now become a sort of by-product of the controversy.

Quite another view of Belgium, however, is given by Herr Hans Leuss in the "Weltanschauung." Belgium, he says, in short, would be a thorn in Germany's side.

It has been known for centuries," he says, "that the Walloons are the most stubborn race in Europe. Charles the Bold tried in vain to bring them under his power, and after him his son-in-law Maximilian of Habsburg did not succeed either. The smallest oppression was of use as a stimulant. Charles ordered 600 citizens of Liege to be drowned in the Meuse, but the moment he turned his back there was a violent insurrection, and the inhabitants of Liege attacked the Burgundian garrison left behind."

Those who enjoy the prospect of transferring to their systems a miscellaneous collection of germs may be pleased to know that the common custom of moistening stamps by licking them is one of the best ways to effect this result. Of fifty stamps recently tested in the University of Pennsylvania, only two were free from germs. No germs of actual disease were found, but the result shows plainly that the gum on the stamp is a favorable place for bacteria, and that when "licking" is about, its bacterial messengers would be very likely to gather there.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectually cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

"The Belgians have been from time immemorial accustomed to freedom; they are a diligent and clever people. What man of sense can entertain the least doubt that the annexation of Belgium would be a very hard present to Germany?"

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Will dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:-

For	Steamers	To Sail	Remarks
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NOVARA & YOKOHAMA	Capt. H. H. H. H. H.	Daylight, 27th Sept.	Direct Service
LONDON via SINGAPORE, SARDINIA, PENANG, COLOMBO	Capt. J. T. Jeffery	Noon, 8th Oct.	Direct Service
Post paid & Marseilles			
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NOVARA & YOKOHAMA	Capt. D. Ashby	about 10th Oct.	Direct Service
LONDON & BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, SARDINIA, PENANG, COLOMBO	Capt. H. H. H. H. H.	Noon, 20th Oct.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail Steamer Mores

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a half available for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS, apply to E. V. D. PARK, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

AMERICAN LINE. FOR VICTORIA, AND TACOMA, VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "HAWAII MARU" Capt. Saito. Wednesday, 11th Oct., at 9 p.m. (Omitting Shanghai and Moji).

BOMBAY LINE. FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORTSWORTH, TENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "BAIGON MARU" Capt. N. Kobayashi. Monday, 2nd Oct. at 7 a.m.

S.S. "LUZON MARU" Friday, 6th Oct. at 7 a.m.

JAVA LINE. FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA & MACASSAR.

S.S. "YERIMO MARU" Monday, 2nd Oct., at 10 a.m.

FORMOSA LINE. FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG, ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

S.S. "OTOWA MARU" Wednesday, 27th Sept., at 9 a.m.

S.S. "AMAKUSA MARU" Capt. Konishi. Sunday, 1st Oct., at Noon.

Omitting Anping, Takao and Tamsui.

These Formosa Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF near the Harbour Office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO:-

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	18th September.	10th Oct. at 11 a.m.
ST. ALBANS	21st October.	10th Nov. at 11 a.m.

The above steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with electricity. All State-rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG: PROPOSED SAILING. Connecting with FROM COLOMBO.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS TO BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transfers from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING.

S.S. "SALAMIS" from Hongkong - 30th November.

For Rates of Freight apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

For

STEAMERS

DATES

LONDON "CITY OF MANILA" On 10th October.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners option. Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE LTD.,
General Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR

STEAMERS

TO SAIL

SHANGHAI SHANGHAI Sept. 28, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI ANHUI Oct. 1, Daylight.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO TRIN Oct. 3, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER.—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANTU."

MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming" & "Tea." Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on "Taming" and "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenai," "Lushow," "Yingchow," "Shantung" and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(Subject to Alteration).

FOR

STEAMERS

TO SAIL

SHANGHAI WOSANG THURSDAY, Sept. 28, Daylight.

SINGAPORE, PENANG & KUTSANG THURSDAY, Sept. 28, at Noon.

MANILA YUENSANG SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI CHOYSANG SUNDAY, Oct. 1, Daylight.

MANILA LOONGSANG SATURDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

THE steamers "Anhui," "Chenai," "Lushow" & "Yingchow" leave about every 3 weeks generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yaching," "Kumang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered) Kobe & Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuantai, Labad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Lunan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Under Straits Government Passenger Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Telephone No. 215.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG & RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

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SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

HOMEWARD.

FOR

STEAMERS

DATE OF DEPARTURE.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Sailing to VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA and PORTLAND.

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REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

S.S. "SHIRALA," 3,800 tons, Capt. A. J. Terry, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA on WEDNESDAY, 27th Sept.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.,
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SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High-Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cooking.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAIKUN	Capt. J. S. Thomson	WEDNESDAY, 27th Sept. at 2 p.m.
HAIHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 29th Sept. at 2 p.m.
HAIHING	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 3rd Oct. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
General Managers

SHIPPING

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STEAM FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERLAMPUNG, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "SARDINIA," Captain J. T. Jeffery, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 6th October, 1916, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. The s.s. "Sardina" will proceed through to Port Said, Marseilles and London. Silk and Valuable for Bombay (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer of the P. & O. S. N. Co. or B.L.S.N. Co. Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. V. D. PARK, Acting Superintendent, Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1916.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.
FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE Steamship "NEWBY HALL" will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, 20th October, 1916. For freight and further particulars apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
General Agents.
Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1916. 1070

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM JAPAN.

THE Steamship "HUDSON MARU," having arrived, Consignees of Goods are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd October, will be subject to sale.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 2nd October, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd October at 9 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LTD.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1916. 1075

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "ONSANG," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th inst. will be subject to sale.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1916. 1086

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER EVER ISSUED UNDER PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

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THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1916.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN AND TENERIFE	SHITANO MARU, Capt. Cope, Tons 16,000	THURSDAY, 5th Oct. at Noon.
	FUSHIMI MARU, Capt. Iizawa, Tons 11,000	THURSDAY, 19th Oct. at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA	SHIMIZU MARU, Capt. Noma, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 11th Oct. at Noon.
	KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. Kawajima, Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, 31st Oct. at Noon.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNS, VILLAGE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU, Capt. Takada, Tons 9,800	FRIDAY, 12th Oct. at 4 p.m.
	SEI MARU, Capt. Yoshikawa, Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, 14th Nov. at 11 a.m.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO	TOTOMI MARU, Capt. Fujio, Tons 8,000	SATURDAY, 30th Sept.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU, Capt. Yoshikawa, Tons 12,500	FRIDAY, 13th Oct. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	KAGA MARU, Capt. Tozawa, Tons 12,500	MONDAY, 9th Oct. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	RANGOON MARU, Capt. Kobayashi, Tons 8,000	SUNDAY, 15th Oct.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	KIRIN MARU, Capt. Sasaki, Tons 8,000	THURSDAY, 5th Oct.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBAYAMA MARU <th>SATURDAY, 31st</th>	SATURDAY, 31st
KOBAYAMA MARU	
HAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON	
Tons 16,000	October

Wireless Telegraphy.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone No. 297 & 307.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

SPECIAL CONSTABLE AND ZEPPELIN CREW.

MEETING IN THE DARK IN A COUNTRY LANE.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The second Zeppelin came down close to a cottage near the coast.

Watchers were aroused by the drone of the engines and saw a Zeppelin lumbering seawards at a height of 300 feet. It suddenly turned inland and floated down, sampling the tree tops till it settled on the earth. Then, curses came from the gundola and some guttural English. The crew clambered out and the Commander thundered at the door of the cottage, but received no answer. All conferred together. Then there were three explosions, smashing the windows.

The Germans then marched off inland, emptying their revolvers in the sky. People now poured into the roads, and special police and village police rushed and about hurried to the scene. One special constable meeting a detachment, barred the way and said: "Here you, what's up?"

A deep voice replied: "Which is the way?"

The Special Constable, confronted in the darkness by a force of foreigners, indicated the road, but followed till he joined the village policeman and another Special Constable. All three then told the Germans that they were prisoners.

The German commander obeyed and a patrol of soldiers arriving the commander revealed his identity and asked to be allowed to go to the nearest Post Office to telephone to someone in London who would inform (Germany?) that he was safe.

The request was refused and the Germans were marched off in captivity.

All this occurred in the darkness of a country lane.

The Zeppelin to-day blocks the road, dwarfing the trees and buildings. She is practically undamaged, the engines being in perfect order. She had obviously been hit many times by shells.

A search discovered guns, maps, notes, instructions, telegraphs, parts of machinery and German food lying in the fields, having been thrown out before the descent.

LATEST INFORMATION.

In the East Midland town already referred to it is feared that two more bodies are buried beneath the ruins.

Some damage was done to the railway station, a dozen houses and shops were wrecked or damaged, and a chapel and storehouse were set on fire.

No other casualties outside the metropolitan area have been reported. Although a large number of bombs were dropped promiscuously in the districts visited, the material damage is insignificant.

Numerous bombs fell into the sea and in open places.

AERIAL ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, Sept. 25.

Enemy aeroplanes bombed Lunelville. A woman was slightly injured and insignificant damage was done.

An enemy aeroplane was felled north of Misery and three others were seriously damaged and obliged to land.

French aeroplanes bombed the village and station of Guiscard, the factories of Thionville and Rombach and the railway station at Audun-le-Roman. Fire broke out at Rombach.

REMEMBER THE NAME.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the best known medicine for diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, cramps, or pains in the stomach. You may need it some time. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

JAPANESE ENVOY'S RECEPTION AT PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 25.

The Envoy of the Emperor of Japan has arrived at the Imperial Headquarters where he was received with the highest honours.

The speeches at the luncheon dealt with the Russo-Japanese relations and were couched in most cordial terms.

The Tsar paid a tribute to the Japanese Government regarding the munitioning of the Russian Army.

ITALIANS GAIN AN IMPORTANT SUMMIT.

Rome, Sept. 25.

It is officially announced that the Alpine troops have taken the summit of Gurofal, 8,193 ft. high, north-east of Mount Cenis.

The enemy stubbornly resisted. The positions are being strongly consolidated, notwithstanding the immediate bombardment of the enemy's heavy artillery.

FURTHER SERBIAN PROGRESS.

SALONIKA, Sept. 24.

The Serbians have further progressed 250 yards on the plateau of Kajmaklan despite resistance by the reinforced Bulgars.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN THE SOMME REGION.

GREATEST IN 24 MONTHS FIGHTING.

ELEVEN VITAL POINTS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The Times correspondent at the British Headquarters in France says: "The British troops on the Somme last week won the greatest success in 24 months' fighting."

We captured a German staff map which shows eleven points marked "Vital, on no account to be lost."

We have captured all. The whole ridge was a continuous chain of fortresses, and there has been a ceaseless body-to-body struggle for ten weeks.

The actual territory won amounts to 33 square miles, but if all the lines of fortresses could be strung endwise they would reach several hundred miles.

The expenditure of artillery ammunition on both sides must have been 25,000,000 rounds.

THE DESTROYED ZEPPELINS.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Details of the fate of the two Zeppelins brought down in Essex are now available.

One fell blazing in a field close to the high road, striking a tree in its descent, tearing off branches, which partly broke it off.

The debris was piled up in a great mass 17 feet high.

In falling the Zeppelin emptied out 35 bombs.

Some of the crew had apparently jumped from it while it was at a great altitude, as bodies, including that of the Commander, were found as far as a mile away, with necks broken.

Police and troops are guarding the wreck, which great crowds are visiting.

METROPOLITAN CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

An official return of the casualties in the Metropolitan area gives the following figures:—

	Killed.	Injured.
Men	17	45
Women	8	27
Children	3	17
Total	28	89

RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not you are wasting time, as the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle today, apply it with a vigorous massage to the affected parts, and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

RUMANIAN PROGRESS IN TRANSYLVANIA.

NEARLY 7,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 25.

The occupation of Szekely-Udvartely assures the Rumanians possession of one-third of Transylvania—20,000 square kilometres. It also enables the Rumanian front in Transylvania to be shortened from 600 to 300 kilometres.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 25.

A communication states:—On the northern front in the Calman Mountains our advance continues, 73 prisoners and a machine gun being captured.

At Harghaz we attacked the enemy, capturing 4 officers and 300 men, with 5 machine guns.

In the Jim Valley partial enemy attacks were repulsed, two machine guns being captured.

The prisoners captured on this front up till the present time total 48 officers and 6,836 men.

In Dobruja our left flank has progressed and captured 1 officer and 53 men.

THE SITUATION IN GREECE.

NATIONAL MOVEMENT EXTENDING.

ATHENS, Sept. 25.

The national movement is extending. Army officers, escaping the vigilance of the authorities, are constantly arriving at Salonika. Their number already exceeds 300. Several have been arrested in the act of leaving various ports.

Other Volunteers are steadily flowing into Salonika.

The crew of a Greek steamer at Salonika mutinied and handed the vessel over to the National Committee for the transport of Volunteers.

ANOTHER NOTE TO BERLIN.

ATHENS, Sept. 25.

It is announced that the Government has addressed a new note to Berlin regarding the Bulgarians capturing a company of Greek soldiers at Florina.

REVOLUTION IN CRETE.

AUTHORITIES SURRENDER GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

ATHENS, Sept. 25.

A telegram from Heraklion, Candia, to the Government, says that the military authorities have surrendered the government buildings.

The telegraph says that the military authorities have surrendered the government buildings.

"AFTER THE WAR" AND ITS PROBLEMS FOR GERMANY.

A NEW DICTATOR TO CONTROL THE TRANSITION.

Dr. Stinamer, of Hamburg, has been appointed "Imperial Commissioner for the transition from war economy to peace economy."

It will be his function to prepare for the change in commercial and industrial matters from war to peace conditions, and, more particularly, to supervise and control the influx of raw materials necessary for the resumption of German industries.

The chief dangers that are feared are (1) speculation on the heavy demand and consequent inflation of prices, and (2) lack of adequate shipping. But the problems of the transition are almost insuperable.

A brief summary of the functions of this latest Dictator—the Business Dictator—is given in "Germania." They will be:—

To organize a central purchasing agency for the import of raw materials that will eliminate undue competition, and ensure moderate prices.

To promote industrial science and technical education.

To retain the food and other card staples until the situation becomes alleviated.

To bring about a better understanding between capital and labour.

To extend the use of labour exchanges for the reinstatement of soldiers in their former occupations, and in cases where such reinstatement is not immediate to provide State support for the soldiers and their families for at most three months.

These "after-the-war" problems are now becoming a principal preoccupation of the German Press. The outlook is universally regarded as gloomy and full of peril.

SAY "SQUIRREL."

Can you say "squirrel"? If so, there is no danger that you may be mistaken for a German spy.

Mr. J. J. A. Murphy, a mural painter who is in America to execute some decorative work in Boston, had some difficulty in getting over to Ireland.

At Holyhead he was arrested as a German spy and for three hours had to stand upon the stone pier with bayonets pressed lightly against his chest, while two English officers put him through a severe examination.

Finally one of the officers said to him: "Say 'squirrel'." Mr. Murphy obeyed the request and the senior officer then said to him: "You are free."

When he asked what the word "squirrel" had to do with his being suspected as a spy the officer replied: "A German can't say 'squirrel'."

ITALIAN INFANTRY'S POWER.

VIEWS OF A CAPTURED AUSTRIAN OFFICER.

A remarkable account of the deadly effect produced by the Italian artillery has just been given by an Austrian captain, taken prisoner by the Italians in the fighting on Hill 86 in the Montefalco sector on August 4. The captain's statement which has just been published by the Stefani Agency, strongly recalls Kipling's lines:—

You may hide in the caves, They'll be only your graves.

For you can't get away from the guns. Describing the operations which culminated in the capture by the Italians of Hill 86 the Austrian captain said: "The bombardment assumed a violence such as I had never seen equalled in two years of war. It was terrible, stupefying. No imagination can picture the hell that was let loose. Everything was reduced to the ground and all our superior defensive organization works, which had cost us infinite labour to construct and which were at once our pride and our strength, nothing remained."

"Despite the many natural caverns which had been organized for defensive purposes, we suffered very serious loss. The terrain was strewn with dead, and in the shattered trenches the wounded groaned amid a welter of dead and dying."

"MY BATTALION WIPED OUT."

"To all intents and purposes my battalion was wiped out, and I can only attribute my own escape to a miracle. When finally the Austrians began to slacken and the guns lengthened their range I dashed with a handful of men from the half-ruined shelter where we had been lying, but by that time it was too late for the Italian infantry surged across our line in an irresistible wave of men and steel. It was then that I was taken prisoner."

"I should never have believed it possible," the Austrian captain concluded, "with a sigh, 'that the Italian army could have developed an offensive action of such crushing violence. Before the war I and many of my brother officers had a mild contempt for the Italian troops. Little by little, however, I began to realize that we were opposed by enemies worthy of our utmost respect."

"To-day I am bound to admit that the Italian infantry ranks among the best in the world. As for the artillery, it is simply marvellous."

—Reuter.

SHIPPING VALUES.

A recent London dispatch in an American contemporary says:

There has been a great increase in all values since the commencement of the war, but in no department of economic life has there been an increase to compare with that of shipping. A few cases, chosen at random, will illustrate the phenomenal rise in the price paid for ships during the past two years.

The s.s. King, 7,300 tons, built in 1906 and costing £145,000, was sold in June, this year, for £215,000.

The s.s. Knutsford, 6,500 tons, built in 1906, was sold in 1913 for £28,000, and in June last for £100,000.

The s.s. Calmar, 4,950 tons, was sold in 1914 for £28,150, but fetched £140,000 in May last.

The smallest steamer Marie, of 1,300 tons, has just been sold for £260,000. This works out at the phenomenal rate of £40 3s. per ton. Her original cost was about £5 per ton.

These figures are as eloquent as they are significant, for they indicate a certain belief in the maintenance of high freights for a sufficient length of time to enable their purchasers to get back their money—and a little over.

The high freights, however, which justify the extraordinary prices cited above, are purely war freights and will come tumbling down as soon as peace is in sight.

WHEN GERMANY PAYS.

It is needless to say that every available vessel is not only being worked to its utmost capacity, but repairs are only being made when absolutely necessary.

The consequences of this policy will result in large numbers of vessels being in a very dilapidated condition when peace comes. The desire then to see Germany compelled to pay, in kind, for all vessels wantonly destroyed will be strengthened by the force of these considerations, and much satisfaction must be experienced in the knowledge that Germany's merchant vessels are an excellent order and can therefore be put to immediate use while time is taken to repair those that have been run so hard.

Germany could obviate this by destroying her vessels, should she decide to do so, it would give the Allies an excellent reason for withholding from her every form of supply from overseas that she, even now, needs so badly, until they had time to build up their merchant marine to its original proportions.

HEROIC LEAP TO SAVE WOUNDED MAN.

PERIL OF BEING CRUSHED BETWEEN TWO SHIPS.

A splendid act of bravery, performed on the morning following the Battle of Jutland, was chronicled in the "London Gazette" recently, together with the announcement that the King has conferred the Albert Medal of Excellence on the hero of it, Lieutenant Frederick Joseph Rutland, R.N. (Right Lieutenant, Royal Naval Air Service). The following is the description of the deed:—

The transhipment of the crew of H.M.S. Warrior (abandoned after the battle) to E.M.S. Engadine on the morning of June 1, 1916, succeeding the naval battle off the coast of Jutland, one of the severely wounded, owing to the violent motion of the two ships, was accidentally dropped overboard from a stretcher and fell between the ships.

As the ships were working most dangerously near the commanding officer of the Warrior had to forbid two of his officers from jumping overboard to the rescue of the wounded man as he considered that it would mean their almost certain death.

Before he could be observed, however, Lieutenant Rutland, of H.M.S. Engadine, went overboard from the forepart of that ship with a bowline, and worked himself off.

He succeeded in putting the bowline around the wounded man, and in getting him hauled on board, but it was then found that the man was dead, having been crushed between the two ships.

Lieutenant Rutland's escape from a most dangerous situation, his bravery, and his self-sacrifice, are reported to have been magnificent.

THE NEW TREASURY DEPOSIT SCHEME.

FINANCING OUR FOREIGN OBLIGATIONS.

GENEROUS TERMS FOR LENDERS OF SECURITIES.

Hitherto in connection with the scheme for financing our enormous purchases in America and regulating the exchange, the Treasury has been prepared to purchase or accept on deposit only dollar securities. This project has now been extended. A new and important arrangement was announced last month.

The decision of the Treasury to extend its deposit scheme, writes the Financial Editor of the Daily Chronicle, comes as no surprise to the City. Rumours to this effect have been circulating for some time past. It will be seen that the new list of securities includes bonds of the Canadian and Japanese Governments, certain Government and municipal issues of neutral countries, such as Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Holland, and prior charges of Canadian and Argentine railways. The total market value of these securities may be put roughly at 600 millions sterling.

It should be noted, too, that lenders of dollar securities under the old scheme may transfer into the new by giving notice not later than September 14. Moreover, other securities may be added to the list from time to time.

HIGHER INTEREST TO BE PAID.

Now, as to the scheme and the why and the wherefore of the Treasury's action. It will be seen that there is no idea of purchase. You are merely asked to lend your securities to the Government that they may be used as collateral security for loans in foreign countries. Only in this way can our heavy purchases abroad be financed and the exchanges be kept from going seriously against us.

The terms of deposit are very favourable, to the depositor. He is asked to lend his security for a period of five years from March 31 next, subject to the right of the Treasury to return it at any time on or after March 31, 1919, on giving three months' notice. During these five years he will get 4 per cent. more interest than he at present receives, and if it be found necessary to sell the security he will be paid at the end of the period of the loan the deposit value—in the case of the present list the net mean quotation, on Friday last—with an addition of 8 per cent. on that value, plus accrued interest. Instead of cash on these terms the owner of the security has the right to have returned to him a security of the same description and to the same nominal amount. He would, of course, receive from the Treasury the same interest payments as he would have received if his holding had not been sold.

Let us take an example: Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Four per Cent. Debenture stock stood on Friday at about 81, allowing for accrued interest. Any holder who lent to the Government would receive 4 1/2 per cent. per annum during the five years, and if by any chance the stock were sold he would get about 86 for it, or an equivalent amount of the debenture stock, at the end of the period of the loan. In any case he would get 4 1/2 per cent. per annum in interest for the period, whether his stock is sold or not.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES NEGOTIABLE.

But the depositor might very well ask, "Supposing I wanted money during the five-year period and wished to realise, what would be my position?"

The Treasury has made arrangements to meet this contingency. The deposit certificates will be negotiable on the Stock Exchange, and as they are, owing to the advantages attached to them, higher than the corresponding stocks or bonds in the market, there need be no anxiety on this account.

Holdings of £1,000 and upwards will be accepted by the Treasury, and arrangements for the aggregation of smaller holdings for purposes of deposit will be made by bankers and other agents and are under the original dollar securities scheme.

We need hardly say that we most cordially recommend the project to our readers. The terms are generous and the risk reduced to a minimum. It is clearly a case where a man can benefit his country and his own pocket at one and the same time. Let it be understood that there is no penal income tax attached, as in the case of the dollar securities scheme. The lending of the securities is purely voluntary. There should, however, be no hesitation in responding to the Treasury's appeal, so vital is the question of our foreign obligations and so easy, nay pleasant, has the way been made by which we can assist in meeting them.

Those who enjoy the prospect of transferring to their systems a miscellaneous collection of gums may be pleased to know that the common custom of moistening stamps by licking them is one of the best ways to effect this result. Of fifty stamps recently tested by the University of Pennsylvania, only two were free from gums. No germs of actual disease were found, but the result shows plainly that the gum on the stamp is a favorable place for bacteria, and that when "disease" is about, its bacterial messengers would be very likely to gather there.

Conservative comments on this statement are highly indignant. "Belgium," protests the "Kreuzzeitung," "need not necessarily become a German Ireland."

What Germany is now doing in Belgium is "a work of liberation and order." Incidentally it should be remarked that Ireland has now become a sort of lay-figure of oppression to German journalists.

Quite another view of Belgium, however, is given by Herr Hans Leuss in the "Weltman Montag." Belgium, he says, in short, would be a thorn in Germany's side.

"It has been known for centuries," he says, "that the Walloons are the most stubborn race in Europe. Charles the Bold tried in vain to bring them under his power, and after him, his son-in-law Maximilian of Habsburg did not succeed either. The only conquest was of no avail. Charles ordered 800 citizens of Liège to be drowned in the Meuse, but this moment he turned his back, and the inhabitants of Liège attacked the Burgundian garrison left behind."

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.

(CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the best known medicine for dysentery, colic, cramps, or pains in the stomach. You may need it some time. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

An Unhygienic Mouth is a standing menace to health.

PYORRHOCIDE POWDER

promotes oral hygiene by correcting many conditions of an insipid, pyorrhoeal nature. It is medicated with Dental Seal establishing its value in the treatment of soft, bleeding, spongy gums. PYORRHOCIDE retards the accumulation of salivary calculus, one of the principal causes of

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Correct and prevent pyorrhoeal conditions by using PYORRHOCIDE regularly every day as a dentifrice. PYORRHOCIDE is a tooth and mouth cleanser of high efficiency and is soothing and healing to the oral tissues.

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HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
 On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
 For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum
 " 6 " 3½ " " "
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THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the **HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.** Rules may be obtained on application

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
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S.S. BANRI MARU, For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar, & Belian.	10th
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For Freight or Passage apply to

Those things tell. The knocking out of a German battery means less loss of life to our infantry, and a greater certainty of progress. It is the hardest blow that can be given, for this is a battle of guns, and every battery destroyed is better than the loss of a company or a battalion.

The training of a recruit, or at least the easiest way to take it.

A machine of ours ranged howitzers on a battery of two 5.9 howitzers which were destroyed, and another machine directed guns on another battery, destroying one emplacement and causing explosions which lasted an hour.

So the record runs from day to day, and the enemy is getting frightened for his guns and withdrawing some of them at least to safer places.

The fearlessness of our men is not a virtue with them. It is a natural instinct. They attack unequal odds with the gusto of schoolboys who fling themselves into a football scrimmage.

FOKKERS DRIVEN OFF.

Literally the enemy is put to flight by these modern men of ours, as when the other day one of our pilots dived at five hostile machines attacking one of our scouts, and drove them off; and as when, a day or two ago, two others attacked four Fokkers—"the deadly Fokker," as it used to be called—and drove them down into their own lines.

They are a new type of men, these pilots and observers of the Royal Flying Corps. It is difficult to place them to or compare for them. They seem to have been born to fly. For the most part they are very young men—boys of 10 and 20—tholder men twice their age and more are found here and there, having come out of professions like the law and the Civil Service, and taken to the air like ducks to water, but surprised with themselves. The younger men are clean-cut, fine and delicately-made fellows, as far as I know, them rather highly-strung and nervous in temperament.

It is quite curious that many of them are men of great musical talent. In one squadron I know there are nearly 20 men who are all very full of musical talent.

One of them, a stripling, came out of the trenches to volunteer as an airman, with long, screeching of music which he had written down "out of his head," as children say, without hearing a note of it played until he came back. At night, when dusk creeps through the sky, and one by one the homing birds fly down (there is always an anxious question about the squadron commander, who is the best beloved) the flying men settle round the piano in the aerodrome, and one of them brings out his violin and plays it with a master touch, and another sings in a bass voice, that might be heard one day at

**WATERBURY'S
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The finest preparation made
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CURES any cough that is
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OF ALL CHEMISTS

Bottle, 25c and 50c

DESTINATION.	VESSEL.	AGENCY.	DATE OF LEAVING.
Australia Ports, &c.	Eastern	Gibb Livingston & Co.	Oct. 10, at 11 a.m.
Antarctica Ports, &c.	St. Albans	Gibb Livingston & Co.	Nov. 10, at 11 a.m.
Phay-y. S'pore & C'bo	Saigon Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Oct. 2, at 7 a.m.
Phay-y. S'pore & C'bo	Yotomi Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Sept. 30.
Batavia, Samarang, &c.	Yerimo Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Oct. 2, at 10 a.m.
Batavia, Samarang, &c.	Banri Maru	Dowdell & Co. Limited	Oct. 10.
Honolulu via Japan &c.	Saio Maru	Toyoko Kisen Kaisha	Nov. 9, at Noon.
Klung, S'pore & C'bo	Amami Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Oct. 1, at Noon.
Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	City of Manila	The Bank Line, Ltd.	Oct. 10.
London v. S'pore &c.	Sardinia	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Oct. 6, at Noon.
London v. S'pore &c.	Novara	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About Oct. 23.
London & S'pore &c.	Kitano Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Oct. 5, at Noon.
London v. S'pore &c.	Fushimi Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Oct. 19, at Noon.
Manila	Yuenanng	Jardine, Math & Co.	Oct. 13, at 3 p.m.
Manila	Loongsang	Jardine, Math & Co.	Oct. 13, at 3 p.m.
Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	Thangshu	Butterfield & Swire	Oct. 1, at 4 p.m.
Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	Thangshu	Butterfield & Swire	Oct. 7.
Moji, Kobe & Thama	Hokuto Maru	Dowdell & Co. Ltd.	Oct. 10.
N'hai, Kobe & Thama	Ali Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Oct. 13, at 10 a.m.
New York v. Japan, &c.	Tsuyama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Oct. 21.
San Francisco v. Japan	Condour	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Oct. 4.
San Fisco v. Japan	Tenyo Maru	Toyoko Kisen Kaisha	Oct. 4, at Noon.
San Francisco v. Japan	Nippon Maru	Toyoko Kisen Kaisha	Oct. 17, 10.30 a.m.
San Fisco, v. Kobe	Yoyoi Maru	Toyoko Kisen Kaisha	Nov. 1, at Noon.
San Fisco, v. N'hai	Zeila	China Mail S. Co. Ltd.	Nov. 11.
Shanghai	Wosang	Jardine, Math & Co. Ltd.	Sept. 24 Daylight
Shanghai	Choyang	Jardine, Math & Co. Ltd.	Oct. 1, Daylight
Shanghai	Shikang	Butterfield & Swire	Sept. 28, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai	Anhui	Butterfield & Swire	Oct. 1, Daylight
Shanghai & Japan Ports	Novara	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Oct. 3.
Shanghai & Japan Ports	Kore	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Oct. 15.
Shanghai, Cebu & Kobe	Bangsan Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Oct. 9, at 10 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Thama	Kaga Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Oct. 9.
Shanghai & Kobe	Kirin Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Oct. 9.
S'pore, Pang & C'bo	Katsang	Jardine, Math & Co. Ltd.	Sept. 25, at Noon.
S'pore, Pang & C'bo	Shirale	D. Sassoon & Co. Ltd.	Sept. 27.
S'pore, Amoy & F'chow	Hailong	Douglas Lapsack & Co.	Sept. 29, at 2 p.m.
S'pore, Amoy & F'chow	Hailong	Douglas Lapsack & Co.	Oct. 2, at 2 p.m.
Sydney	Haichang	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Oct. 13, at 4 p.m.
Sydney, Melbourne &c.	Ali Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nov. 14, at 11 a.m.
S'pore, Mauritius &c.	Salamina	The Bank Line, Ltd.	Nov. 30.
S'pore & Liverpool	Knight Companion	Butterfield & Swire	Sept. 27.
Takow, S'pore & Amoy	Osaka Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Sept. 27, at 9 a.m.
Yris, H.O. Seattle &c.	Shidzuka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Oct. 11, at 11 a.m.
Yris, H.O. Seattle &c.	Kamakura Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Oct. 21, at 2 p.m.
Yris, H.O. Seattle &c.	Kamakura Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Oct. 17, at 2 p.m.

This link between music and flight may be a coincidence in the case of one squadron (though I have heard of it elsewhere), but it may be that flight is the new music of life, and that the imagination of the younger generation is soaring upon real wings, inspired to flight by the deep chords of emotion that in earlier days went into sound and colour. The pity is that just now, they are instru-

SKY ADVENTURES.

They have amazing adventures up there in the sky, and learn strange things. They learn the look of the great country below, so that every landmark is familiar to them, and any strange fish or shape is detected at once, and those things they must learn in three different scales of light, morning, afternoon, and evening, because at each of those times the landscape and the shape and shadows of it are quite different.

They fly above the bursting shells and the tumults of war, but hear nothing of it unless they come down very low, for the humming of their engine is a great noise in their ears.

But they hear the "Archies," which make the puff-clouds above them, and sometimes, but not often, the scream of great shells going by them. A friend of mine had a queer and frightful case of this not long ago.

He was flying fairly low when he saw coming straight for him three-quarters of a ton of metal, in the shape of a shell, and heard its whining note, and was tossed, as though in a rough sea, by the rush of the wind it made. It was a shell from one of our 15in. Grannies, and this pilot who met it on its way within 100 yards was annoyed for the moment with the gunnery below who had not worried about the bird in the sky, which was "my

men. They are humorous, keen, sensitive men, these air pilots of ours, and though some of them are very musical, they do not disdain other joys of life. Like a good dinner in some dining place behind the lines, when a "dud day" makes flying "off." And for some of us, not of the air, it is better than a banquet to see these flying men and to hear them building castles in the air, and telling tales more wonderful than those of fairy lore.

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 Sterling
 \$1,500,000 @ 3/4 = \$15,000,000
 Silver 15,000,000 } \$33,000,000
 RESERVE LIABILITY OF }
 PROPRIETORS } \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
 W. L. Pattenden, Esq.,—Chairman.
 H. Dowdall, Esq.,—Deputy Chairman
 F. T. M. Edkins, Esq. Hon. Mr. D.
 S. Gubbay, Esq. Landale
 Hon. Mr. J. A. Plummer, Esq.
 P. H. Holyoak, Hon. Mr. E. Shalpin

CHIEF MANAGER :
 Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

MANAGER :
 Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND
 WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS :—

For 3 months	2 1/2	per cent. per annum
" 6 "	3 1/2	" "
" 12 "	4	" "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 19, 1918.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the **HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.** Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at the minimum monthly balances at **4 PER CENT.** per annum. Deposits may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the **HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK,** to be placed in **FIXED DEPOSIT** at **4 PER CENT.** per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STARR
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 14, 1914.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital	21,500,000
Subscribed	1,125,000
Paid-up	562,500

**BANKERS,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED**
—
Every description of Exchange business
transacted.

1. Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager

Hongkong, March 27, 1918.

THE CHARTERED BANK
INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
1853.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

RESERVE FUND...
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-...
... 21,200.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General
Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year
or shorter periods at rates which will
be quoted on application.
T. C. DOWNING
"Manager"
Hongkong, June 12, 1918.

BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.—Yen 48,000,000.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL. ... 30,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND ... 30,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

ANTUNG-HSEN	NAAGALI
BOMBAY	NEWCHANG
CALCUTTA	NEW YORK
CHANGCHUN	OSAKA
DAIREN (DALNY)	PEKIN
FENGTUNG (MOKDEN)	RYOYUN (PORT ARTHUR)
HANKOW	SAN FRANCISCO
HONGKONG	SHANGHAI
HARBIN	SINGAPORE
Kobe	SYDNEY
LIAO-YANG	TIENTUNG
LONDON	TIENTSIN
LOS ANGELES	TOKYO

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at
rates to be obtained on application.
EISHI ONO,
Manager.
Hongkong, September 11, 1916.

**NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-
MAATSCHAPPIJ**
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).
ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£500,000,000 = (25,000,000)
PAYED-UP CAPITAL	£500,000,000 = (24,168,000)
RESERVE FUND	£ 9,237,148 = (2,768,768)

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.
Branches at
The Hague Rotterdam
HEAD AGENCY—BATAVIA

BANDJONG,	SAMARANG,
CHEBIDON,	SHANGHAI,
DUMBER,	SINGAPORE,
DUKIAKARTA,	SOURABALA,
KOTA RADJA,	SOERAKARTA (Solo)
MAKASSAR,	TANDJONG-BALEI,
MEDAN,	TEYING TINIGI (Dad)
PADANG,	TEGAL,
PALEMANG,	TELUK BETONG,
PEKALONGAN,	TELATAP,
PENCANG,	WELTHERSEN,

Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok,
Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c. &c.

LONDON BANKERS—The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. F. VAN DERK

THE

CHINA MAIL

Can be obtained at the following

The Hongkong Hotel.
The Hongkong Ferry Wharf.
The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.
The Upper Peak Tram Station.
The Lower Peak Tram Station.
Wo Cheong (Y & Fuller Street).
Huang Cheong (Kowloon).
etc. etc.

